HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL XV NO 12— BOMBAY FRIDAY JANUARY 14 1927

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. Sailings to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.		Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927				
15 Jan.	KAISAR-I-HIND	--	--	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	--	MALWA*	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	--	--	16,350
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	--	MALOJAx	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA.	--	--	16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	--	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI	--	--	16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	--	NALDERAx	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..	--	--	16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †..	--	--	10,602
23 ,,	CHINA ..	--	--	7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..	--	--	11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx	--	--	16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..	--	--	16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..	--	--	10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA	--	--	16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx..	--	--	20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI	--	--	16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	--	MALWA *	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..	--	--	16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	--	MALOJA x	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND	--	--	11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	--	MOREA*	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..	--	--	7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	--	NALDERAx	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.	--	--	16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	--	MANTUA*	10,902

A Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

x—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
,, 2nd ,, Saloon to London £54, & £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.		Tons.
1927			
10th March	DUMANA	--	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA	--	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	...	8,258
5th May	DOMALA	..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
18th Jan.	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia
30th ,,	SHANGHAI MARU ..	To Japan.
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia
1st March	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia
15th ,,	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	MALOJA ..	At Colombo for Australia
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
SADO MARU	5898	30 Dec.	17 Jan.
CHOFUKU M.	..	12 Jan.	18 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	9 Jan.	19 Jan.
GENOA MARU	6785	13 Jan.	30 Jan.
BIYO MARU	5480	19 Jan	2 Feb.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Jan.	12 Feb.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Uga Maru ..	9th Jan.	21st Jan.
Sumatra Maru ..	11th ,,	22nd ,,
Shunko Maru ..	14th ,,	17th ,,
Ishikari Maru ..	15th ,,	25th ,,
Indus Maru ..	25th ,,	7th Feb.
Sydney Maru ..	28th ,,	5th ,,
Shingo Maru ..	29th ,,	10th ,,
Honolulu Maru..	3rd Feb.	15th ,,

For Particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
P O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
14th Jan.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi	
15th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports	
17th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.	
19th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.	
19th ,,	BABALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to :—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Agent.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv); (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED.

Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,60,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

THE

INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Our SPECIALITY:

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

For Particulars apply to:— JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses*.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,080.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
—Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE as Head Master for the Gujarati A. V. School, Rangoon. Salary Rs. 100—10—250 with Provident Fund benefit. Apply to G. A. V. SCHOOL, P.O. Box 263, Rangoon.
A R1402

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, competent to look after Power House Machinery composed of Diesel and Rustom Engines, Workshop and pumping plants. Only practical hands need apply sending copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Pay 200 to 400 rupees per mensem according to qualifications. Quarters free. Apply Box No. 1897, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1404

WANTED.—ORGANISING INSPECTORS at the rate of one for every three Distsicts, in Bombay and Calcutta Presidencies, on a fixed monthly salary of Rs. 150/- (plus Rs. 125/- consolidated monthly allowance). Those who can deposit a cash security of Rs. 1,000/-, or hold 75 shares of the Company, need apply. For further particulars apply to:—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Mysore Agricultural Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Mysore.
A R1393

WANTED TRAVELLING AGENTS.—Experienced in Railway services and knowing any language. Pay, Commission and other facilities will be given according to qualifications. Desirers should at once either see personally or apply for particulars stating their present and past experience in details with full and clear address having name, age, occupation, place, post-office, district and railway station; written into English, Marathi or Gujarathi. MANAGER, The Khandesh Laxmi Vilas Mills Co., Ltd., Jalgaon, E. K.
A R1399

WANTED—(1) An ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT on a salary of Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications and experience with a practical knowledge of all the branches of Letter Presses and Litho Press, etc., etc. (2) A FOREMAN for the machine Department salary Rs. 100 to 150 per month according to qualifications and experience. (3) An AUDITOR and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, salary Rs. 150 to 200 p.m. capable of auditing and centralizing Accounts with a practical knowledge and experience of Commercial and Government Accounts. The selected candidates for Nos. (1) and (2) will have to file a security of Rs. 3,000 and in case of No. (3) for Rs. 5,000. All appointments will be on 6 months' probation. Apply Box No. 1888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 27890

WANTED.—Two ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL SECRETARIES, one for Bombay and one for Calcutta, for the management and organisation of a Branch livestock Insurance Limited Company, on a fixed monthly salary of Rs. 200—20—300, (plus Rs. 100/- fixed travelling allowance), apart from office establishment building, rent, travelling expenses, and advertisement etc. Those who can furnish a cash security of Rs. 3,000/- or hold 200 shares of the company of Rs. 10/- each, need apply. For further particulars apply to:—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Mysore Agricultural Dairy Farm Co. Ltd., Mysore.
A R1392

HOTELS.

CALCA UTTHOTELLD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem. Telegrams :—"CALHOTEL"

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—At Thakoredwar, 7 rooms singly or separately to Hindus in a new building, suitable for school or hospital. Apply Box No. 1896, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1401

FINE BUSINESS SITE TO LET.—Lands and sheds, measuring 9,111 square yards; best situation for factory and other business in Sewri Bunder. Near Electric Railway station; every convenience; available on reasonable terms. Apply sharp to, SHUAIB, QURESHI, Hon. Secretary, The Chhotani Saw Mills, Sewri Bunder, Bombay.
C 27968

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3672

FINANCIAL.

300 to 400 Rs. monthly gaining by investing 2,000 Rs. only. Apply to J. S. ENGINEER, Parsi St., Anklesvar, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
R R1396

PROFESSION.

MR. GOVIND H. KESKAR, Astrologer, Author of Combined Introductory Astrology, p. p. 350, Rs. six. Permanent address, 448 Shanwar, Poona City. During January, at Ganesh Bag, Kurla, will visit in Bombay for personal consultation. Visit Fee, in advance, Rs. five. State year of Birth.
R1388

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No, 21986

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Maloya Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOW OPEN

THE 36TH EXHIBITION of the Bombay Art Society at the TOWN HALL from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Admission by tickets available at the door.
27976

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

Election of a Councillor to fill up a casual vacancy in the "A" (Fort) Ward

THE above election being a contested election, I hereby publish, as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1925, the names of the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders :—

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Mr. JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT, J. P.	"Mount Petit" Pedder Road Cumballa Hill.	Merchant and Mill Agent.	Major D. W. Wilson C. I. E., J. P.	Shams-ul-Ulma, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi C. I. E., B. A., Ph. D. Representing Parsi Panchayat Funds.
				Mr. W. H. Neilson O. B. E. M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E.	Sir Temulji B. Nariman Kt. L. M., F. C. P. S. (Bom.) F. R. M. S. (Lon.) M. R. C. P., J. P.
				Sir D. E. Watcha. Kt.	Mr. Meyer Nissim, M. A., J. P.
				Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Bart. representing Jamsetji Jijibhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution.	Sir Karimbhai Ibrahim Bart.
2	Mr. JIVRAJ GOCULDAS NENSEY.	Matunga G. I. P. Railway.	Share and Insurance Broker.	Mr. Narandas Laljee. Mr. Parshottam Valabhdas. Mr. Ranchordas Keshavji. Mr. Karsondas Thakersi Rawji, J. P. Mr. Kuvarji Damodhar. Mr. Anandji Naranji.	Mr. Haridas Damodar. Mr. Bhagvatishanker Manishanker Shukla. Mr. Dwarkadas Hirji. Mr. Keshavji Tulsidas. Messrs. Lakhmidas and Co. Mr. Damodhar Lakhmidas.
3	Mr. MULRAJ KURSONDAS.	Bhabha Building Princess Street.	Finance and Stock Broker.	Mr. Lakhmidas Rawji Tairsi. Mr. Yeshwant Ganesh Pandit. Kaisar-I-Hind Paper Printing Works. Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas and Co.	Messrs. Haji Mahamad Haji Ismail and Co. Messrs. Desai and Co. Messrs. H. F. Mahamadji and Co. Messrs. D. B. Petit and Co.

The POLL will be taken on WEDNESDAY, the 19th January 1927, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. (B. T.) at the place mentioned below:—

WARD.	POLLING PLACE.
A (FORT).	Skating Rink, near Municipal Offices, Cruickshank Road.

Voting papers will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote and each such person will be supplied with one Voting paper only on his personally applying for it.

The voting papers will be supplied free of charge on the day of the Poll at the Polling place from 8 A. M. (B. T.).

In the case of a Company other than a Joint Stock Company or a firm entered in the Ward Roll as voter, voting papers will be issued to a member or partner of such Company or firm whose name has been communicated to the Assessor and Collector under Section 28 (e) of the Municipal Act as having been Authorised to vote at the Ward Election on behalf of such Company or Firm or, where no such name has been so communicated, to any person who produces to the Polling Officer a General Power of Attorney from such Firm or Company.

Separate compartments for filling in voting papers will be provided in the Polling booth and none but the voters wishing to fill in their voting papers will be admitted to these compartments. The Superinteading Polling Officer will give such assistance as may be required to any voter who is by reason of illiteracy, physical or other disability unable to vote in the manner prescribed. No person except the voters, the candidates and their agents authorised by the Municipal Commissioner in this behalf, will be allowed to enter the Polling booths.

The attention of the candidates and voters is invited to Sections 171 (b), 171 (c), 171 (d), 171 (e) and 171 (f) of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860) as amended by the Indian Elections Offences and Enquiries Act, XXXIX of 1920.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13th January 1927.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED

A HINDU LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Main dispensary Raigarh. Pay according to the qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

(Sd.) GAURI SHANKAR AGNIHOTRI,
Administrator,
Raigarh State.
Raigarh, C.P.
10th Jan., 1927. 27985

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s. s. "SUMATRA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 12th of January from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE

BYE-ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR FOR A WARD.

THE ATTENTION of Companies (other than Joint Stock Companies) and Firms enrolled in the A Ward Municipal Election Roll is invited to clause (e) of Section 28 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act as amended by Act I of 1925 and they are requested to communicate the name of any member, that is, partner of the Company or firm, whom they would authorise to vote on their behalf at the Poll to be taken on the 19th January, 1927, for the Election of a Councillor for A Ward in place of Mr. Mathuradas Tricamji. Such communication should reach the Assessor and Collector, Electoral Roll Department, at an early date to avoid any risk to such Firms or Companies of losing the votes to which they are entitled.

In the absence of the receipt of such communication, any person who produces to the Polling Officer a General Power of Attorney from such Firm or Company, will be allowed to vote for it.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13th January, 1927. 27982

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF, SECUNDERABAD
SMALL CAUSE SUIT NO. 794 OF 1926.

MOHUN LAL, wine merchant, Market Street, Secunderabad ..... Plaintiff.

Versus.

AWAR NAGAYYA, son of Narsayya, aged about 40, weaver by caste, Mason, Lane 9, Kamatipura, Bombay. ..... Defendant

Claim for H. S. Rs. 49-4-0 and costs due as house rent and notice charges.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Defendant abovenamed that the above case stands fixed for his appearance at 11 a.m. on 12th January, 1927, and that in his absence, the case will be decided exparte.

BAJI KRISHNARAO,
B.A., B.L.,
Plaintiff's Pleader.
27986

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 621 of 1926.

Messrs NIPPON MENKWA KABUSHIKI KAISHA (Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.), a Company, incorporated in Japan under the Japanese Law and having their Head Office at Osaka and a Branch Office at Menkwa House within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

Messrs. AMRATLAL JAICHAND, a firm, carrying on business at Tamba Kanta, Pydhonie, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

LET ALL PARTIES CONCERNED attend the Sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court of Bombay on FRIDAY, the 21st day of January, 1927, at 11-15 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon at the hearing of an application on the part of the Plaintiffs aboveanamed for an Order for leave to the Plaintiffs to proceed in execution of the Decree herein by the arrest and detention in Civil Jail of Amratlal Jaichand, a partner in the Defendant firm, and for an Order that the Defendants or the said Amratlal Jaichand do pay to the Plaintiffs the costs of and incidental to this application and Order.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1926.

This Chamber Summons was taken out by Messrs. SUKTHANKAR & GUPTE for the Plaintiffs.

SUKTHANKAR & GUPTE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To,

AMRATLAL JAICHAND, Esq.,
A partner in the firm of Messrs.
Amretlal Jaichand.
27979

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

The Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament of Bai BACHUBAI, widow of Thakar Dayal Bhanji, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

MURLIDAS SHANKERDAS, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort, the Kulmukhatyar, (constituted attorney) appointed by Tikayet Shri Goverdhanlalji Girdhariji Maharaj of Nathdwara one of the two executors according to the tenor of the said Will ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the seventeenth year of our Reign

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 14th day of December, 1926.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27984

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF THE 1|8TH SHARE, RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE GINNING FACTORY FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE HIRALAL BADRINARAYAN GINNING FACTORY AT WARDHA, BUT NOW KNOWN AS RAI SAHEB RANGNATH SHRINIVAS FACTORY.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed by the Judge's order dated 27th September, 1926, (Messrs. Chiranjilal Hanumanprasad, a firm applicants and Kissonchand Hiralal of Wardha, Respondents) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at their rooms:—

All the 1|8th Share, Right, Title, and Interest of the Respondent abovenamed in the partnership property and profits of the Ginning Factory, consisting of 44 gins, boiler Engine, etc., at Wardha, belonging to the firm of Messrs. Hiralal Badrinarayan, now Insolvents, formerly known as the Hiralal Badrinarayan Ginning Factory but now known as Rai Saheb Rangnath Shrinivas Factory.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors to the Receiver, at their office at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, BAKERY MACHINERY, PLANT, FURNITURE, ETC., INCLUDING THE GOODWILL AND THE BENEFIT OF THE LIQUOR AND OTHER LICENSES OF MESSRS. PEARSE & CO., OF APOLLO STREET, FORT, AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. Receiver (in Suit No. 1143 of 1926, Burjorjee H. Bamboat vs. Behramjee S. Umrigar and anr.) and pursuant to the Orections contained in the Court's order made on the 27th September, 1926 and 5th November, 1926 Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on Thursday, the 27th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the Stock-in-trade, Bakery Machinery, Plant, Furniture, including the goodwill and the benefit of the liquor and other licenses of the said business of Messrs. Pearse and Co., Confectioners, Banker's Tea and Coffee Merchants and Restaurant Keepers of Apollo Street, Fort, as a going concern in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishankar Ganga and Girdharilal, or Messrs. Dabholkar and Jeshtaram, Solicitors, for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COMPLETE PLANT OF MOTOR MACHINERY AND OLD MOTOR CARS, ETC., EITHER IN ONE LOT OR SEPARATE LOTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Liquidator of "The Motor Emporium Limited" (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Sardar Nowrojee Vakil Road, Grant Road, opposite Shankersett's Temple.

Complete plant of motor accessories consisting of Electric motors, lathes of different sizes, milling machines, drilling machines, circular and band saw machines, emery grinding machines, battery charging plant, blowers anvils, blacksmith shop and sundry other tools, three old motor-cars, etc. either in one lot or separate lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BRICK FACTORY KNOWN AS "THE LIGHT OF ASIA POTTERY WORKS LTD." (IN LIQUIDATION) SITUATE AT KAVSA, THANA DISTRICT TOGETHER WITH THE MACHINERY AND BRICKS LYING ON THE SAID PROPERTY.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Official Liquidator of The Light of Asia Pottery Works, Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the Brick Factory known as "The Light of Asia Pottery Works, Ltd.," situate at Kavsa, Thana District, together with the machinery and Bricks lying on the said property:—

FIRSTLY & SECONDLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses, huts and structures, standing thereon situate lying and being at the village of Kavsa, in the Registration Disttict of Thana, containing by admeasurement about 2 acres and 31 Goonthas, and 16 acres and 26 Goonthas respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia and Co., Attorneys for the Liquidator or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME AND VALUABLE SUBSTANTIAL MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE OF THE LATEST DESIGN, CABINET PHONOGRAPH, VELVET PILE CARPETS, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at "Marina Mansion," Chowpatty, handsome and valuable substantial made-to-order furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, platedware, telescopic dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard, dinner wagons and silver cabinet, khaki lined suite of Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, mahoganized mirror back cabinets, iron single and double bed-steads, rich velvet pile carpets, rich table ornaments, single and double panelled glass door almirahs, hanging and cloths press, dressing chest of drawers, one handsome mahoganized cabinet phonograph, with records, easy chairs, hat stand, water filter, meatsafe, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of E. Brandenberg, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT JUI-TORA TOUCHING THE SEA NEAR SANTA CRUZ.

Under instructions from the owner and with the consent of the mortgagee Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises at Jul-Tora, near Santa Cruz the following:—

All that piece of Khoti Inam land together with the dwelling-house and outhouses standing thereon situate at Juhu, near Santa Cruz, in the Bombay Suburban District and known as plot No. 25 of Town Planning Scheme No. II. of Santa Cruz, containing about 2,348 square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 23, Plot No. 1, and bearing entry No. 96A. and bounded on the North by the property of P. H. Patrick on the East by a Public Road, on the South by property of Ardesir B. Dubash on the West by the Sea-Shore of the Arabian Sea.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "HAROON" BUILDING, SITUATE ON PLOT NO. 32 OF SOPARIBAG ESTATE, PAREL, BOMBAY.

Particulars of the Immoveable property to be put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1927, at the hour of 4-6 o'clock in the afternoon by Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., Auctioneers under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decrees Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1926, and in Judge's Order dated 6th September, 1926.

All that piece or parcel of land containing an area of 584 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon or any part thereof situate on and being Plot No. 32, of the Sopari Baug Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded on the North East by Plot No. 32 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Kooverji Kurpal and others on the South East by land of the Board laid out as a service passage, on the South West by a road twenty-six feet in Width and on the North West by Soparibag Road and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 2589 and bearing Municipal Assessment F Ward No. 587, Street No. 4 in rear at Soparibag Street.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs at their office Medows Street, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SALE of undivided half share in the Valuable Immoveable Property at Shaikh Ali Janjikar Street (near Cutlery Bazar) on Saturday, the 29th January, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises by order of Messrs. Kharas and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Sadak Mahomed Naramwalla the mortgagor.

All that undivided half share of the aforesaid mortgagor in all that Fazandari land together with the dwelling house of one and a half compartment situate at the corner of Shaik Ali Janjiker Street and Sarang Street, Bombay, admeasuring about 27 square yards bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2085 and Municipal B Ward No. 131 and Street Nos. 130-132 and Cadestral Survey No. 554 Division Mandvi.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Kharas and Co., attorneys for the mortgagee 24, Church Gate Street or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

Auctioneers.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET - - - - BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS

GIGANTIC!
RICHARD A. ROWLAND
Presents



10 REELS
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Only Two Performances Daily
TIME: 6-15 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
SEENA OWEN
IN
"BACK PAY"

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
THE EASTERN AMUSEMENTS LTD.
PRESENTS:
REGINALD SELLECK'S
"THE PEEP-SHOW"
Booking at Rose & Co., upto 5 p.m. After 7-30 at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN
"THE SONG OF LOVE"

EDWARD THEATRE
6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
THE ELEVENTH HOUR
featuring
CHARLES JONES AND SHIRLEY MASON

GAIETY THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A "CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT"
William Fox Production of Mark Twain's Greatest Comedy.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
SYD CHAPLIN
HER TEMPORARY HUSBAND

TO-DAY 2 SHOWS
MATINEE 4-30 P. M.
TO-DAY 2 SHOWS
NIGHT 9-30 P. M.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION direct from Keith Theatre, New York, AMERICA. From Sat. the 8th Jan. 1927.
KARLEKAR' KARLEKAR' KARLEKAR' GRAND IRCU IRCU IRCU
KSCS
Location:—Nana's Chowk (opp: Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA
OF
HOMAZ DUO
AMERICA'S MOST VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS
IN THEIR
MID AIR GYROSCOPIC ACT.
Visit the Supreme show and get the greatest return of your money.
SPECIAL MATINEES from THURSDAY 13th January, 1927

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT 2 P.M. (S. T.) AT THE OFFICE OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE GOODWILL, TRADE MARKS, STOCK OF LABELS AND GOODS (LABELLED AND UNLABELLED) OF PRAGJI SURJI AND CO.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Pragji Surji (an insolvent) carrying on business as Pragji Surji and Co., dealers in aniline and alizarine dyes, Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction in the office of the Official Assignee in the Bombay High Court Buildings on Monday, the 17th January, 1927, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the good-will, trade marks, stock of labels and goods (labelled and unlabelled).

The above goods which are lying in the godowns at Khan'd Bazar will be kept on view from the 15th instant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.



Depilatory Soap
Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.
Price:—1 Cake 6 as.
3 cakes Re. 1/-
12 cakes Rs. 3/-
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE,
For terms apply to:—
BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta

MACHINERY FOR SALE
One Tangye's 85 B. H. P. Crude Oil Engine, (Semi-diesel Type) with self-starter, 3½" shafting, plummer-blocks, and pullies.
Practically new, worked only for a very short period.
KAMATSHIAMBAL OIL MILL,
Pennington Road,
Tanjore (S. I. R.)

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

January 13.
S S Sutlania, Hanricks, Calcutta.
S S Garada, Lane, Rangoon.
S S Barala, Halls, Busrah.
S S Chakla, Betaugh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

January 14.
S S Capo-di-Monti, Leveg no, Genoa.
S S Varela, Halls, Busreh.

LOADING.

January 13.
Steamer Garada for Karachi.
Steamer Gandara for London.
Steamer Chofuku Maru for Kobe.

S S Sultania:—The P G S N Co.'s steamer Sultania arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Garada:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Garada, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Barala, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chakla, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Capo-di-Monte:—The M Italiana steamer Capo-di-Monti sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

January 13.
S S Kaisar-I-Hind for London—8 bdles woollen carpets Sh and A Ebshoff, 7 bdles woollen carpets F Hajioff, 4 bdles fox skins H A Ebrahimoff, 2 cases lizard skins Joseph Bros., 110 bales raw cotton Basler and Co Ltd., 1 bale cow hides R Meherally, 1 bale woollen carpets Grindlay and Co Ltd., 59 bales hemp P Mathradas and Co Ltd., 3 cases cotton prints Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 9 cwt cuttle fish bones Pohoomal Bros., 5000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros., 16 bdles woollen carpets A Azizullahoff, 20 bales cow and calf hides P Hassam, 37 bales cow and calf hides and 10 bales sheep skins A H L Tharia, 6 bales cow hides H N and Haji Esa, 2 bdles fox and stone martin skins, and 5 bdles woollen carpets A Azizullahoff, 260 cwt kurdeeseed E Damer and Co Ltd.

For Constantinople:—10 bdles woollen carpets F Hajioff, 8 bdles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff, 1 bdle woollen carpets R Aminoff.

S S Nile for Philadelphia:—287 chests goat skins D Abraham and Sons, 260 chests goat skins Briskey Co., 2000 cwt myrabollams M Bhutta and Co.

For New York:—36 cases cardamoms R S Tata anad Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste.—110 bales raw cotton H M Mehta and Co., 55 bales raw cotton Gill and Co., 55 bales raw cotton L Dreyfus and Co., 55 bales cotton fly B Raiya and Co., 220 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros., 55 bales raw cotton K Devchand and Co Ltd.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—8 bales wool raw E D Sassoon and Co Ltd., 6 bales wool raw R Veerchand, 9 bales wool raw D Koondamal, 10 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co Ltd., 499 cwt dill seed M Thadani and Co., 4600 cwt groundnut oil cake and 4200 cwt linseed oil cake N V Velmahomed, 400 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros., 182 bales raw wool Voomersey, 6 bales raw wool The Bombay Co Ltd.

For Constantinople:—12 bales cotton drill R Toolsidas.

For Barcelona:—4 cases casings Union Casing Supplying Co., 100 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles:—50 bales goat hair K Esmail.

S S Hatkhola for Hamburg:—110 bales raw cotton H M Mehta and Co., 100 cwt niger seed Pohoomal Bros.

S S Gandara for Antwerp:—630 cwt gum Arabic N Mulji and Co., 110 bales raw cotton L Dreyfus and Co., 35 bales raw cotton J Finlay and Co., 164 bales hemp H Govindjee, 74 bales hemp K H Lukmanjee and Co., 100 bales hemp W Latham and Co Ltd., 2000 cwt crushed bones F Ibrahim and Co Ltd., 1000 cwt groundnut oil cake Mossabhoy and Co., 100 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai, 330 bales raw cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd., 110 bales raw cotton K Devchand and Co Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—60 bales raw cotton K Devchand and Co Ltd., 2000 tons manganese ore Cox and Shipping Agency Ltd., 50 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd., 55 bales raw cotton Chachaty and Thackersey Ltd.

For Havre:—2418 cwt myrallbollams C Jivanlal and Co., 2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros., 330 bales raw cotton Chachaty and Thackersey Ltd., 220 bales raw cotton E D Sassoon and Co Ltd., 120 bales raw cotton K Devchand and Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

January 13.
S S Ridderkerk from Hamburg. Agents: E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Hamburg:—95 bales, 44 cases and 93 reels paper and envelopes, 10 cases herbs, 13 cases tinboxes, 7 cases leather goods, 14 cases metal lef, 10 cases leonic goods, 9 cases paint, 16 cases cotton and art silk cloth, 5 cases Chinaware, 5 cases aluminium goods, 30 cases hardware, 15 cases tinware, 39 cases earthen and glass ware, 27 cases enamel ware, 34 cases pocket lamps and batteries, 238 cases and 12 cks hollow glass, 9 cases cotton and art silk goods, 36 cases bolts, 8 cases ether sulphuric, 7 cases insulated wire, 7 cases art silk braid, 16 cases Chinese alba, 20 cases motor car and cycle covers, tubes, etc., 18 bales carriage tyring, 354 bdles steel sheets, 213 bdles Y metal circles, 100 drums natrium sulphide, 403 cases pases padlocks and accessories, 75 cases camphor powder, 19 pieces oak logs, 13 pkgs, 242 cases and 555 bdles H. lamps, lanterns and parts, 8300 bags sugar, 10 Kisten wire netting.

From Rotterdam:—203 cases cheese, 26 cases biscuits, 14 cases chloroform, 100 cases confectionery, 11 cases cocoa, 848 cases beer 35 cases schnapps, 20 cases trimmings, 105 cases cottons, 52 cases ultramarine, 30 cases spirits, 9 cases stationery, 12 cases tissues, 94 cases chemicals, 20 cks tararic acid, 250 D/bags exhausted caraway seed, 40 cks. barytes, 200 D/bags maize starch, 450 D/bags farina, 215 pieces iron tubes, 20 cks. salamoniac, 20 demyhos formaldehyde, 479 bales straw boards, 25 bales and 8 cases pickers, 101 D/bags and 50 cks sulphate of amonia, 213 denighons and 62 carboys acetic acid, 49 drums zinc chloride, 50 cks bariumnitrate, 113 cases gin, 1000 D/bags and 3798 bags sugar.

EAST INDIA COTTON.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

11th January, 1927.

	1926-27	1925-26	Difference.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
RECEIPTS.			
7th to 10th Jany	73,564	61,176	+12,388
RECEIPTS.			
1st Sept. to 10th Jany ..	755,936	1,038,717	-282,781
SHIPMENTS.			
7th to 10th Jany.			
United Kingdom ..	Nil.	..	..
Continent ..	9,350	2,831	+ 6,519
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	25,382	821	+24,561
Total.	34,732	3,652	+ 31,080
SHIPMENTS.			
1st Sept. to 10th Jany.			
United Kingdom ..	592	10,985	10,393
Continent ..	91,391	147,596	56,205
China ..	45,808	55,136	9,328
Japan ..	217,435	297,323	79,888
Coast Ports ..	4,754	9,487	4,733
U. S. A. ..	1	450	449
Total.	359,981	520,977	160,996
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe ..	1,484	11,329	9,845
China, Japan & Coast Ports	17,440	80,272	62,832

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	Week ending 31st Dec. 1926.	1925.
Madras	967	1,528
Bombay	34,155	23,898
Scind	6,033	12,239
Bengal	273	198
U. P.	11,493	3,744
Punjab	34,741	45,557
C. P.	24,045	22,228
Berar	42,441	28,799
N. W. F. Province ..	76	36
Ajmer/Merwara	2,095	3,248
Burma + ...	..	..
Jodhpur State	..	..
	156,319	141,475

	1st Sept. to 31st Dec. 1926	1925
Madras	54,476*	80,625*
Bombay	162,855*	168,197
Scind	32,523*	65,854
Bengal	2,809	1,777
U.P.	104,986*	163,004*
Punjab	172,456*	441,310
C. P.	86,268*	129,532*
Berar	221,554*	195,310*
N. W. F. Province ..	356*	1,385*
Ajmer/Merwara	6,164	26,872
Burma + ...	10,593	22,879
Jodhpur State	141	..
	855,181	1,296,745

* Adjusted.
\+ to 10th Dec. 1926.

INDIAN COTTON CONSUMED IN MILLS.

(Returns made under the Indian Cotton Act).

Bales of 400 lbs.

	November 1926.	1925.
Bombay Island	66,035	..
Rest of British India ..	86,349	91,001
Total.	152,384	91,001

	1st Sep. to 30th Nov. 1926	1925
Bombay Island	219,021	49,626
Rest of British India ..	261,425	260,578
Total.	480,446	310204

Indian cotton consumed in Mills in Idiann States (Indore) in October 1926, 481 bales, and in November 1926 (Indore, 500 bales Hyderabad, 1051 bales, Baroda, 3360, bales and Mysore 3336 bales),—8247 bales.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 12.

March	13.30+.19
May	13.49+.17
July	13.70+.18
October	13.90+.16
December	14.06+.1
Middling Spot	13.50+.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York. Jan. 12.

January	13.29+.19
March	13.25+.21
Middling Spot	13.62—

NEW YORK.

New York 10 55 A M
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	13.15
March	13.23
May	13.43
New York, Noon Call	
January	13.08
March	13.22
May	13.42
New Orleans 9-55 A. M.	
March	13.22
July	13.55

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Jan. 12

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	41,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	18,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

	Opening	Closing
January	6.90	6.96+.02
February	6.90	6.96+.07
March	6.97	7.03+.07
April	7.01	7.07+.07
May	7.08	7.14+.07
June	7.12	7.18+.07
July	7.18	7.25+.08
August	7.20	7.27+.08
September	7.20	7.28+.08
October	7.22	7.29+.08
November	7.24	7.31+.03
December	7.26	7.31+.09
January	7.26	7.34+.09
Middling Spot		7.08+.03

SALES.

Liverpool Jan. 12.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

	Opening	Closing.
January		12.98+.07
February		12.87+.05
March	12.70	12.75+.05
April		12.70+.05
May		12.65+.05
June		12.61+.05
July		12.57+.05
August		12.59+.05
September		12.64+.05
October		12.67+.05
November		12.57+.05
December		12.64+.05
January		12.52+.05
Sakellaridis, F G.F. spot.		13.55—.15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

	Closing
Brinde:—	
Good	5.15
Fully Good	5.35
Fine	5.55
Bengal:—	
Good	5.25
Fully Good	5.45
Fine	5.65
Oomra:	
Good	5.80
Fully good	6.05
Fine	6.30
Broach:—	
Good	5.75
Fully Good	6.05
Fine	6.35

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London: January 12

	Today's Price.
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£19-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£116-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-1/2
National Bank	£48-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6
Funding Loan 4%	£86-3/4
Conversion Loan	£75-7/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2%	£102
Rupee Paper 3/2%	£57
Indian Stock 3/2% Sterling Loan	£71-5/8
Government Securities 3%	£60-1/4
Consols	£54-3/4
War Loan 5%	£100-7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£92-3/8

LONDON METALS.

London: January 12.

Copper, English Best Selected	£80-3/4
Copper, Braziers,	£70 1/2
Yellow Metal,	£66-1/2
Tpelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£28
Sorrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	£16-1/8
Cn, English Ingots,	£297-3/4

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

C C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 867.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 957.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 942.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 185 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.85-5/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.30.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.17.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.79.
London—Rome Liras; 113.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.43.
Tone of Exchange—Steady market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

3 months 4 9/32 per cent.
6 months 4-9/32 per cent.
Money Call 5 to 5 1/4 per cent.
1 month 4-3/4 per cent.
3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
6 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money market—Firm
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

London: January. 12.

Silver- India Bought. Offerings small. Market quite.

Spot	25-7/16—1/16
Forward	25-1/4—1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London: January 12.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4:4:11 1/2

LINSEED.

London- January 12.
Today's Price.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton	£17:2:6 Jan/Feb
Linseed, Calcutta, ton,	£16:12:6 Apl/May
Linsced, L a Plata, C.I.F., ton,	£14:13:9 Jan/Feb
Linseed La Plata,, C.I.F., ton,	s'ment. Paid.
LINSEED, LA PLATA,	£14.18:9 January s'ment. Hull, Paid.
MARKET: Firm but quiet.	
Linseed, Bombay,	Unquoted.

LINSEED OIL.

London: January 12.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, Cwt.	30/4/2 Feb/Apl. Buyers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, Cwt.	30/3 May/Aug. Delivery. Buyers.

WHEAT-LONDON.

London: January. 12.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb.	50/9 Jan/Feb s'ment. Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 60 lb.	51/6 Jan/Feb s'ment. Sellers.
MARKET: Very quiet	
Wheat, Australian,	53/- Jan/Feb s'ment. Value.
MARKET: Very quiet	
Wheat, Choice White Karachi,	51/- Apl/May s'ment. Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi,	49/9 May/June s'ment. Value.
Wheat, Choice white Karachi	49/6 July/Aug s'ment. Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London: January. 12.

Cottonseed, Bombay,	£7:15:0 Jan/Feb s'ment. Paid.
Castorseed, Bombay,	£19:10:0 Jan/Feb s'ment. Offered
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold Ton,	
Rapeseed, Toria,	£18:0:0 Jan/Feb s'ment. Offered
Rapseed, Toria,	£17:15:0 Feb/March s'ment. Offered

LONDON RUBBER.

London January 12.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Lb, Spot	1/7-7/8 Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Lb, Spot	1/8 Sellers
Pale Crepe, Lb, Spot	1/7-5/8 Buyers
Pale Crepe, Lb, Spot	1/7-3/4 Sellers

JAVA SUGAR.

London: January 12.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F. Calcutta,
Jan/Mar, Per Cwt, 21/- Nominal
July/Sept, per Cwt, 18/3 Offered
Oct/Dec, per Cwt , 18/4-1/2 Offered
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Bombay,
July/Sept, per cwt, 18/5-1/4 Offered
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Karachi,
July/Sept, per cwt, 18/6-1/4 Offered

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York: January 12

Demand Bills	484.8

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICAN.—N. Y. Opened 1 Point Lower—Improved on Better Textile Demand—Advance Helped. Further by Short Coming—Futures closed 15 to 19 Higher-Spot quotations Raised 15 Points at 13.50c.

LOCAL.—Absence of Buyers—Some Profit Taking. Closed Barley Steady.

Private Cables:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York.—May Highest 13.52 (2-57 p.m.). Lowest 13.31 (at the opening).

Liverpool.—9-45 a.m. New York cables—Distinct improvement in Textiles particularly volume of business. There have been some speculative coverings so that technical position not quite so good; but advise purchases on all substantial reactions.

Liverpool 6 p.m.—Trade conditions continue better in Lancashire—Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable to-day from their Liverpool Agents:—

Liverpool 6 p.m.—Trade conditions continue better in Lancashire. Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable to-day from their Liverpool Agents:—

Undertone Market good. After recent advance may reach a little but consider any decline good opportunity for purchases. Expect higher eventually.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"We rather favour buying on declines."

Note.—We advise taking profit on "longs" with a view to rebuying in easy markets.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 12th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. S. H. Springman and Co.:—

"More favourable conditions. Manchester trade buying, market expects bullish ginners report, have a favourable opinion of the market. Think confidence is increasing."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Warden and Co., cable under date 12th instant as under:—

"Operators are buying stimulated by extensive short covering and absence of spot pressure."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 1 point lower, which proved to be the lowest point of the day. During the first hour prices registered an advance of 8/11 points on distinct improvement in the textile trade of America. Later on prices registered further improvement on speculative shorts covering and a little before the close prices recorded the top of the day when May position was quoted 13.52. At the close futures show a rise of 15 to 19 points. The demand for Spot Cotton was fairly large, which further strengthened the Spot prices by 15 points at points at 13.50c.

The New Orleans Spot prices also improved by 21 points to 13.25c. Futures closed at an advance of 19 points.

The Liverpool market opened unchanged and ruled steady in the early part of the day. Later prices showed a sharp improvement on better New York cables in conjection with continuous cheerful news from Manchester. The close was steady at a rise of 7 to 9 points. Spot quotations were reduced by 3 points at 7.08d. per lb.

The Empire Cotton contracts had a sympathetic improvement which closed for March at 6.84 and May at 6.91 showing a rise of 6 and 5 points respectively.

The Egyptian Cotton ruled steady and closed at an advance of 5 to 6 points.

Recently we have had a continueous improvement in the prices of American Cotton based on the strength of Spot Cotton, less hedge selling, fresh speculative buying and some short covering. Fundamentally the situation is healthy as recent reports indicate better demand for manufactured articles and yarns. This gives a clue that those who believed in low prices and deferred their purchases of cloth and yarn, are now placing orders with the mills. This rush of orders has compelled the trade to buy Spot Cotton freely. Side by side there was fresh speculative support which also helped the present rise. Latest cables show that shorts, weak shorts covered sales and helped further advance yesterday Thus from a speculative point of view, the situation is weakening and any further rise at the moment will induce some long liquidation. The advance is also too rapid and straight and we doubt whether it will be maintained.

Summing up the situation, we believe, it is not out of place to look for a moderate or a healthy reaction in the immediate future.

On the contrary if the market improves further we think it safe to take profits on purchases and await further developments.

LOCAL MARKET.

In sympathy with the advance in New York futures our market opened to-day for Broach A/May delivery at Rs. 261/-. There was absence of buying orders and prices registered a small decline on prfit taking. The market ruled very steady and fluctuated within a small range and finally closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Low	Close
Broach A/M	261	261	259/8	259/12
Broach J/A	265	265	264	264
Oomra D/J	251	251	249/8	249/8
Oomra Mar	247	247/8	246/8	246/8
Oomra May	248	245/8	248	248
Bengal D/J	224	228	226	226
Bengal Mar	221	221	220/8	220/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool market opened 4 points better. Our market opened steady Broach A/M. being quoted at Rs. 260/4. There was again absence of buying and the market gradually worked lower on profit taking. Finally the market closed as under and tone was barely steady.

	Op.	High	Low	Close.
Broach A/M	260/4	260/4	259/4	259/3
Broach J/A	263/8	263/8	263	263
Oomra D/J	251	251	250/8	250/8
Oomra Mar	247	247	246/8	246/8
Oomra May	248/½	248/½	248	248
Bengal D/J	226	226	225/8	225/8
Bengal Mar	220/8	220/8	220	220

The Bombay Cotton Market is closed tomorrow being "Makar Shankranti" day.

ROOM RATE

HEDGE CONTRACTS

Bengal 225 D/J.
Bengal 220 March.
Broach 260 A/M.
Broach 264 J/A.
Oomra 250 D/J.
Oomra 247 March.
Oomra 248 May.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	243	236	229	221
S. P.	240	233	226	218
Rajputana	243	236	229	221
Oomra No. 3	255	250	245	
C. P. 1	270	265	260	
C. P. 2	263	258	253	
Khandesh	244	239	234	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

400 Toyomankwa K. Mathia 237/240.
100 R. P. Tata Beawar 245.
100 L. K Vashanjee Partur 246.
200 G G Kesha Khandesh 241.
200 Ralli Bros. Bagalkot 245.
100 H. Nenshi Kasganj 235.
100 Dawn Mill Bengal 238.
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Khandesh 241.
100 Virjee Ladha Khandwa 247.
100 N. Fatehally Geawar 245.
100 N. Fatehalli Firozabad 235.

Cotton market closed to-morrow owing to Hindu Holiday.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 13

Receipts of various produce into Bombay upto noon 12th inst.

	cwts.
Wheat	5,671
Linseed	3,031
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	207
Gingellyseeds	1,379
Poppyseed	81
Groundnuts	30,388
Castorseed	2,752
Rice	98,618
Myrabollams	9,866
Cottonseed	18,453
Mowraseed	51
Gram	292
Jowar	86
Barley	314
Bairee	3,465
Coal	2,253 tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 13,

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	2,133	1,60,427	1,59,975
Central India	3,690	78,515	1,45,732
Barsi and Nagar	3 159	76,776	85,244
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,897	23,877	28,565
Berar	4,614	1,94,730	1,72,815
Central Provinces	927	59,898	86,100
Total Oomras	16,420	5,94,223	6,78,431
Dholera	743	17,937	85,106
N. W. Provinces	772	41,231	1,14,454
Rajputana	480	12,279	40,145
Sind-Punjab	1590	40 981	92,879
Broach		239	1,930
Coompta & Dharwar		17,977	12,576
Westerns- Northerns		8,623	6,946
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	8	4,594	6,441
Persian		2,849	1,879
American	6,502	69,343	143
Egyptian and African		20,017	28,454
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		44	352
Total	26,515	8,20,732	10,71,209

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st. Sept. to 6th. Jan.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	3,060	82,448	1,56,200
Japan & China	13,910	2,37,913	3,52,459
Coast Ports		4,702	8,666
Up-country by Rail		38,678	4,136
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		31,514	66,496
Total	16,970	3,95,255	5,87,957

COFFEE.

New York: January 12.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality), Spot.	15/1/2

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have issued the following report under date 11th January, 1927.—

AMERICANS.

American Cotton has shown further improvement during the week, the New York January and March Contracts registering a nett advance of 1/2 Cent and 42 points respectively.

A decline of 17 points at the beginning of last week was quickly arrested by renewed trade buying which coupled with short covering occasioned a rapid recovery of 20 points and prices since have shown a steady improvement.

Daily advice cables from America convey news of good trade and investment buying and it would appear that the Market is being built up on a very sound foundation. The Liverpool Market, we are informed by our Liverpool Friends by Mail, holds little or no short interest and any appreciation in values there may be attributed largely to fresh buying. Talking of a fortnight ago when prices were about 1/4d. lower than they are to-day, the opinion of our Home Friends was that the weakness of Liverpool Futures was in the absence of a short interest while the strength of the Market was in the price.

From recent reports of short covering in America it would appear that a fairly large short interest accumulated there in the decline to 11-3/4 Cents, the covering of which renders the technical position somewhat weaker. While the recent advance has undoubtedly been rather exaggerated by the covering of short interests the Market upto the time of writing has had a very sound backing by the trade and apart from investment buying we have heard little of speculative buying.

Our recent predictions for better markets have been realised and we continue to look for steadiness with a tendency to higher levels.

BOMBAY.

As against an advance of 1/2 Cent. in America the April/May Broach Contract is quoted Rs. 7 higher.

The chief feature has been the strength of the January Umra Contract which to-day is quoted at only Rs. 7 off April/May Broach. The strength of this position is due to the keen buying in up-country Market by Japanese Exporters and to a considerable long interest of contracts being in the hands of a Japanese Export House.

During the last few weeks Japanese purchases of East Indians have increased considerably and the prospects at the moment are decidedly in favour of the statistical position becoming streonger and stronger as the season progresses.

We think there is little likelihood of any important break in local values and anticipate a continuance of steady markets.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

The Linseed market to-day opened firm on general buying and closed very steady.

The Wheat market continus quiet but with a steady undertone. The closing prices were as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Linseed May	10 6 0
Wheat January	7 11 0
Wheat May	7 6 6

The following are the closing rates of Seeds and Wheat to-day:—

	Rs. as. p.
Linseed Bold Delivery Terms	10 6 0
Linseed Small Delivery Terms	10 0 0
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerath Delivery Terms	
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore Delivery Terms.	
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore Delivery Terms.	
Castorseed Bold Delivery Terms	9 4 0
Castorseed Small Delivery Terms	11 0 0
Groundnutseeds Bold Deliver liver Terms	12 0 0
Groundnutseeds Madras Khandesh Delivery Terms	12 1 0
Gingelliseed Bold 85/15 Delivery Terms	15 0 0
Gingelliseed Small Delivery Terms	14 0 0
Cottonseeds Delivery Terms	4 0 0
Wheat white Delhi 70/30 Delivery Terms	7 10 0
Wheat Karachi Bungla Delivery Terms	7 12 0
Wheat Pissi Seoni 70/30 Delivery Terms	7 10 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.

			Delivery Contracts Ready. Jan Mill Terms. New	
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.		
,,	Fine	,,	238/40	+6
,,	F.G.	,,	232/35	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	337/39	
,,	F.G.	,,	230/32	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	270	
Nagpur	,,	,,	268/70	+20/1
Yeotmal	,,	,,	255/57	
Arvi	,,	,,	262/64	
Amraoti	,,	,,	258/60	
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	255/57	+3/4
Mulkapur	,,	,,	242/45	
Khandesh	,,	,,	237/40	-9
Muthia	Fine	,,	232/35	-14
,,	F.G.	,,	....	-19
			old.	Feb. Mar.
Broach	Fine		240/45	+13/4 +9/10
Coompta		M. G.	260/65	
Westerns	Good.	,,	215	
Cambodia	Fine	,,	275/85	
Kalagin	,,	,,	200	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/11.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 R 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/0.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/6.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/12/0.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 104.
Tone of Market:—Market quiet.
Forward rate for 3-1/2 per cent Rs. 77/8; 1945/55 Rs. 107/9.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

London prices declined 1/16d per oz. Today our market opened steady and improvedT further on favourable China cables. There was heavy short covering coupled with buying by double option sellers to protect their interest. The feeling is entirely charged though there is less room for further rise in the near future, prices are likely to sustain around present level. The closing prices were as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Spot Silver	58 7 6
Pohs Delivery	58 5 0
Mah. Delivery	58 4 0
Fagun Delivery	58 14 0
Double Optians prehium.	
Posh	0 10 0
Mah.	1 10 0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

The Gold market to-day ruled quiet with a small demand. The Exchange was steady which caused a little weakness in local quotations. Closing prices remained as under:—

Bar Gold Spot	21 7 9
Posh Delivery	21 7 3
Mah. Delivery	21 7 9
Fagun Delivery	21 8 3
Double Options Premium.	
Posh	0 0 9
Mah.	0 1 9

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 2 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about 7d. per cwt. in December, of about 4d. in Jan-Feb-March and of about a Pence or two in July-Aug-Sept. and Oct-Nov-Dec. Shipment prices for Java Sugar. B. B. B. Beet Sugar Prices Forward Deliveries record a rise of about 5d. per cwt. and Belgain Beet and German Crystal Sugar Prices also register a drop of about 3 to 4d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing Price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready. Rs. 18/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 13-6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment December sh 19/5 per cwt FBH.
Ship. Jan-Feb-March sh 20/1 per cwt FBH.
Ship. July-Aug-Sept. sh 18/ per cwt FBH.
Ship. Octo-Nov-Dec. sh 18/4 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C I F Ship. December sh 19/3 per cwt.
Ship. January sh 20/ per cwt
Ship. Jan-Feb-March sh 20/3 per cwt.
B. B. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready. Rs. 18/4 per cwt.
Shipment December sh 19/3 per cwt FBH.
Ship. Jan-Feb-March sh 20/3 per cwt. FBH.
Belgain Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov-Dec sh 19/ ptr cwt FBH.
German Crystal Sugar:—
Shipment Nov-Dec sh 19/ per cwt FBH.
Tone:— Weak.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London: January 12.

Interest, day to day Loans	4-1/4%
Interest, day to day, Loans	4%
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-9/32%
Bank Bills 6 months	4-9/32%
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4%
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4%

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London January 12.

T.T. Berlin in on London	20.40-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-1/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	30.66
T.T. Milan on London	115.00
T.T. Berne on London	25.17
T.T. Paris on London	122.25

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mr. S. Saklatwala, M. P., arrives by S. S. Razmak.

Tea Party to Mr. Saklatvala, Servants of India Society's Home, 5 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.

Labour meeting at Madanpura, Ghelabhai Street, 6-45 p.m., Mr. Saklatvala to speak.

Protest against construction of Kalyan Power Station, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m. Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will speak.

Public lecture by Rt. Rev. Bishop G. S. Arundale on "The Gospel of Light" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, 6-45 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, Jan. 15.

Reception meeting in honour of Shapurji Saklatvala, C. Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Labour meeting at Parel, Mr. Saklatvala to speak, 9 p.m.

S. S. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Jan. 16.

South Indians in Bombay present welcome address to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar. Programme commences at 4 p.m. Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

Informal discussion between Mr. Saklatvala and T. U. Congress Committee members, 9 a.m. (2) meeting of Indian Seaman's Union, Carnac Bunder, 4 p.m. (3) Public meeting at Congress House, Mr. S.S. Iyengar to preside.

Opening ceremony of the Maharastra High School. School Premises opposite Union Mills, De Lisle Road, 5-45 p.m. The Hon. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalwad to preside.

MONDAY, Jan. 17.

Mr. Saklatwala's address at Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m. Mr. Singaravelu to preside.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ, MATUNGA.

The above Samaj will celebrate publicly 'Radhakalyanam' on Sunday, (the 16th instant) in the Samaj premises (No 9, Shamji Ladha Building, G. I. P. Matunga) from 8 to11-30 a.m.

GOANS' CRUSADE AGAINST LEPROSY.

A mass meeting of the Goan Community will ab held in the Institute Luso Indiano Hall on Sunday (the 16th instant), at 6 p.m. to consider the ways and means of giving material help to the crusade against leprosy started in Goa.

MR. ARUNDALE'S LECTURE.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop G. S. Arundale will lecture in English at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) on "The Gospel of Light." The lecture is open to the public.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government paper is raised to 6 per cent.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A meeting of the members of the Medical Profession under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, to-day (Friday), at 7 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL BYE ELECTION.

A vacancy having occurred among the members of the Bombay Medical Council on account of the death of his friend, the late Dr. K. G. Lohokare, Hospital Assistant, Poona, Mr. R. V. Bapat has adlressed an appeal to the voters of the Bombay Medical Council requesting them to vote for him at the coming election.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The Makar Sankrant Halwa Exhibition from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. and the Makar Sankrant public meeting at 6 p.m. will be held under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League today (Friday) at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum. All are cordially invited to attend.

KALYAN POWER STATION SCANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meeting, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall today (Friday) the 14th instant to protest against the construction of Kalyan Power Station, when Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta etc., will speak. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Prmeji charitable dispensary conducted by Dr. R. D. Chinoy the total attendance for the month of December was 6790 out of which 975 were males 2996 were females and 2819 were children.

MUNICIPAL WIRELESS CONCERT.

A Wireless Concert of English and Indian Music arranged by the Bombay Municipality will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday), from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., and can be listened to in the Victoria Gardens where it will be reproduced on the Municipality's Public Hall Amplifier.

A CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

A public meeting of the Jains, under the auspices of the Mangrol Jain Sabha, Bombay, will be held at 7-30 (B. T.), to-day (Friday), at Shri Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall, Gowalia Tank Road, to congratulate Sarabhai Nemchand Haji, Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., on his election to the Legislative Assembly of India. Sir Purshottamdass Thakordass will preside.

THE MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL

The formal inauguration ceremony of the Maharashtra High Echool will be celebrated tomorrow (Saturday) the 15th instant at 5-45 p.m. in the school premises, (opposite Union Mills (midway between the Lower Parel and Currey Road Stations, DeLisle Road, Bombay), The Hon. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, K.C.I.E., LL.D., has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Wall Calendars from Elgin Mills, Co., Cawnpore, Messrs. Edulji and Co., Poona, and Little's Oriental Balm, Madras.

We have received wall calendars for 1927 from Messrs. Pestonji P. Pocha and Sons, Seed merchants, Poona; who have printed it in their own Press, executing the work in an attractive mahner. Messrs. Ramkrishna Bros. Law publishers and book-sellers, Poona. M. A. Joshi and Co., Agents and Proprietors, Ravi Udaya and Vijaya F.A.L. Works, Ghatkopar, Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. and O. mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 1 p.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of 8th instant, arrived at Aden at 3-30 p.m. on the 13th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" carrying Bombay mails of 8th instant ex. S.S. "Ranchi" left Aden at 8-30 p.m. on the 12th instant.

VACATIONS IN BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

The High Court and Offices will be closed for the Easter Holidays from Friday the 15th to Monday, the 18th April, both days inclusive.

The Annual Summer Vacation of the High Court will be from Tuesday the 19th April to Wednesday, the 15th June, both days inclusive.

The October Vacation of the High Court will be from Thursday the 27th October to Monday, the 7th November, both days inclusive.

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the outward Persian Gulf Mail steamer will not sail this week till the arrival of the Inward English mail steamer "Razmak" which is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon today (Friday) the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office of the correspondence for the offices in the Persian Gulf and Iraq on that date.

(1) Unregistered correspondence upto 10 a.m. on 14|1|1927. (2) Registered correspondence 9.0 a.m. on 14|1|1927. (3) Parcels 5-0 p.m. on 13|1|927.

Postings at the town sub offices must be so regulated as to reach the G.P.O. before the above mentioned hours.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Agent of the Bombay office of the above Bank writes:—"We are in receipt of a telegram from our Head Office in Hongkong, advising that, subject to audit, the appropriation for the year will probably be—

Final Dividend (Subject to deduction of Income-tax) £3 per share; Bonus in addition to dividend (Subject to deduction of Income-tax) £2 per share; Added to Silver Reserve Fund 6-1|2 lakhs dol.; Written off Bank Premises account 10 lakhs dol.; Carried forward to next year about 34 lakhs dol.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Captain E. Ross Magenty, 4/11th Sikh Regiment, to be Assistance Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 5th December 1926, vice Captain J. J. Purves, M.C.

Captain H. G. Rivett-Carnac, Assistant Resident, Kolhapur, and Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry, is granted leave on average pay for eight months from the 21st March 1927 or subsequent date of relief.

Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be District and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar.

Messrs. Pestanji Phirozshah Kapadia and Nanabhai Hormasji Bhiwandiwala to be Delegates to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the Parsi Matrimonial Act within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay in the room of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji Petit, resigned, and Mr. Fardunji Jamshedji Parekh, deceased.

Mr. S. T. Fernandiz is to act as Second Grade Deputy Collector and also to do duty as City Magistrate, Bandra.

Mr. P. B. Wilkins, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 11th March 1927.

Mr. A. J. W. Sanson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik, is granted, with effect from the 1st March 1927, leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for one month and fourteen days.

Mr. R. C. Rodger, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, is granted leave on average pay for seven months with effect from the 29th March 1927.

Rao Saheb Dahyabhai A. Patel, Deputy Collector and a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Shankar Balwant Chavan to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Dharwar, on probation.

Mr. Krishna Raddi B. Bhadrapur, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector Ratnagiri.

Mr. Ramchandra Rajaram Sonalkar, on reilef, to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kanara, vice Mr. S. K. Wodeyar.

Mr. Shantawadar Karewadar Wodeyar, relief, to act as Huzur Deputy Clolector, Ahmednagar.

Mr. Syed Aminuddin, on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Kaira.

Mr. Harikrishna H. Diwan, on relief, to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaira.

Mr. Gunvantrai Gulabrai Desai, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Broach.

Mr. J. A. Chhoy to act as Superintendent, Khanapur Distillery.

Mr. J. C. Ker, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, is granted leave on average pay for two months and 22 days followed by leave on half average pay for four months and seventeen days, with effect from 9th April, 1927.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., to be Financial Adviser, Development and Public Works Departments including the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction, temporarily in addition to his own duties as Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, with effect from the afternoon of 30th December 1926, pending further orders.

Captain H. M. Poulton, Assistant Resident, Aden, to be Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the Settlement of Aden vice Captain B. P. Ross-Hurst, M. C.

Mr. M. K. Deane, Inspector of Factories, is granted leave on average pay for six months and sixteen days with effect from the 29th April 1927.

The services of Mr. E. M. Duggan, Executive Engineer and Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, are placed at the disposal of the Development Department with effect from the date of relief until further orders.

Rao Saheb Dhondo Vishram Chavan, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Kolaba.

Mr. S. R. Wadia to be Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns and Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay, from the date Mr. H. C. B. Mitchell proceeded on leave, till 31st March, 1927.

The leave granted to Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S., is cancelled.

Mr. R. K. Risbud, Huzur Deputy Collector East Khandesh, is granted, with effect from 15th January 1927 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for three months.

MR SAKLATWALA IN BOMBAY

RECEPTIONS AND MEETINGS

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

The following is the programme of Saklatwala Reception Committee:—

TO-DAY:—(1) Reception on arrival of steamer at Mole-Ballard Pier. Garlinding by the various Associations. (2) 5 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.—Tea Party by the Trade Union Provincial Congress at Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, (3) 6-45 p.m.:—Labour Meeting at Madanpura, at Ghellabhai Street.

SATURDAY (15th):—(1) 5-30 p.m. Public Reception at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, (2) 9 p.m. Labour Meeting at Parel.

SUNDAY (16th):—(1) 9 a.m. Informal discussion with the members of the Provincial Congress of the Trade Union Congress. (2) 4 p.m. Meeting of the Indian Seamen's Union, Carnac Bunder. (3) 6 p.m. (S.T.) Reception Public Meeting at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Sjt. S. Srinivas Iyengar will preside.

MONDAY (17th):—(1) 5 p.m. Tea Party by the Social Democratic Club, at the Brotherhood premises. (2) 6-30 p.m. Lecture under the auspices of the Communist Party of India at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall.

TUESDAY (18th):—(1) 6 p.m. Lecture under the auspices of the Brotherhood at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall.

BOMBAY COUNCIL NOMINATIONS.

SIR I RAHIM "DEAD CERT"

Numerous candidates aspiring to be M.L.C.s have again been set on the tenter hooks of suspense as the Government have not yet finally made their choice of persons to be nominated. The nominations were expected to be out on Thursday, but for some inscrutable reasons they remain unrevealed to the public. There is keen competition and aspirants are vying with one another for the "honour".

Vacancies for non-official members are only eight, while there are nearly four hundred candidates in the field. It has been somewhat difficult for the Governor and his Council to put their finger on the right men. They are, therefore, taking a little more time for consideration; but it is certain the nomination will not be announced before the end of this week. Out of the eight candidates, it is understood that Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. S. K. Bole are "dead certs," and the selection is to be made for the remaining six seats, which will also include a lady M.L.C.

MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

TO GO ON 3 MONTHS' FURLOUGH IN JUNE.

Hon. Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp, Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted furlough for 3 months from 14th June next, and will prefix thereto the Easter Holidays and the Summer Vacation.

BABU CHASMAWALLA AGAIN IN COURT.

18 MONTHS FOR STEALING A SAREE

Out of the three charges of house-breaking and theft preferred against Babu Chasmawalla 'alias' Narayan Ramchandra by the police, the Chief Presidency Magistrate acquitted him on the two cnarges and on the third, viz., breaking open a house and stealing a saree, his Worship sentenced him to suffer 18 months' rigorous imprionment.

The prosecution alleged that when in 1925, the accused was arrested he was taken to the shops of several Marwaris where he had picked up two voile cloth pieces, a woollen coat and a saree as having been stolen by him. They belonged to Motilal Kaniyalal, Pandharinath Ganpat and Reyubai Jadhav respectively.

The accused's defence was that he neither picked up the articles mentioned nor said that he had stolen them. He alleged that he was being purposely persecuted by the police because the real culprits who had been arrested with him had been let loose since and the police were unable to lay their hands on them. He was being persecuted and was charged with all sorts of charges because he had escaped from the lock-up.

As the evidence in the cases regarding the voile cloth pieces and the woollen coat was not satisfactory, the Magistrate acquitted the accused of those two charges. On the third charge, the accused was convicted as he had persistently refused to make any statement or cross-examine any witness regarding their evidence produced by the prosecution. The Magistrate had therefore no other alternative but to pass orders on the prosecuton evidence.

Mr. Spencer, who conducted the proceedings, said that it was necessary to pass a deterrent sentence on the accused in the interests of society.

The accused has eight previous convictions—six for house-breaking and theft and two for escaping from police lock-up. The Magistrate sentenced the accused as above.

The other five cases pending against the accused at the Esplanade Police Court were at the instance of the police prosecutor postponed 'sine die.'

BOMBAY'S WELCOME TO MR. SHAPURJI SAKLATWALA.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Girgaum, Parel and Dadar District Congress Committees, Parsee Rajkiya Sabha, Social Democratic Club, Communist Party of India, Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Young Men's Hindu Association, Young Men's Muslim Association, Girgni Kamgar Mahamandal, and Central Khilafat Committee, a public reception will be given to Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., at the Mole, Ballard Pier, at 12 noon to-day. The Public are requested to be present to accord a fitting welcome to one of India's greatest sons.

OPIUM AGAIN

TWO RAILWAYMEN CONVICTED

Ladoo and Basappa, two men in the service of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Company as labourers were awarded three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate. On Wednesday night, Mr. Kadri of the Excise Department, acting on information received, proceeded to the "Lakdi" Bridge near the Bellas's Road and instituted a search of the two accused. The search revealed 17 lbs. of opium valued at Rs. 2,000 concealed in packages. The accused were arrested and charged and on their own plea of guilty were sentenced.

YET ANOTHER GANG ROPED

THREE INSPECTORS AT WORK

While the Big Gang that was roped by the Police and lodged in the cell of the Byculla Police Station from which two men made good their escape two days ago, are awaiting trial, news is to hand, that the police have laid another gang by the heels at the Grant Road on mid-night of Wednesday last. Acting on the information received, Inspectors Lyons, Dyer and Gole accompanied by a strong posse of armed police proceeded to the Grant Road locality and lay in wait for the arrival of a gang of dacoits who were due to pow-wow at the play-house, near Grant Road. The gang it is alleged had completed preparations for a big loot at Kurla that night and were to meet at their rendevous near the play-house. On the stroke of mid-night, five butchers led by one Isaak Sale Mahomed arrived in a gharry and on dismounting leisurely proceeded to a waiting taxi. Immediately whistles sounded in every direction and police officers and men with fixed bayonets and levelled muskets bore down upon the men who put their hands up on threat of being shot at sight. The men, on being searched showed clasp-knives, daggers and other weapons. Unfortunately one man who was the fountain-head of the conspiracy, did not put in an appearance, much to the disappointment of the police who regard him as the biggest fish in the fry. The men were taken in charge and placed before Mr. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon who granted a remand for further inquiries. It transpires that the gang is one of a number with home in Bombay City and operate in the districts and that several dacoities in Poona and outlying districts are their handiwork. The police have sent for various parties out of Bombay who are in a position to identify these men. The arrest of this gang brings the number up to three—the first being the Mandvi dacoity gang who are being tried in the Court of the 2nd Presidency Magistrate and the second is the Agripada cosmopolitan gang bossed by a Parsee, Cama, two of whom goat away from the Byculla Police Station lock-up three days ago.

ALLEGED LAPSE OF EMPLOYEE

For misappropriating Rs. 2,162-6 out of Rs. 11,652-14 which he collected from the various constituents of his employers, Messrs. Shanker Namdeo of Thakurdwar Road, Gopaldas Bhagwandas was arrested and handed over to the police. He was placed before the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday and was remanded to police custody till the 20th instant as inquiries in the case were incomplete.

YOUNG GIRL MISSING

A young girl of five years old, granddaughter of Saith Jamnadas Narsidas, a cloth merchant of Bombay, was found suddenly missing yesterday afternoon at 2 p.m. The girl is of fair complexion, with hair undressed wearing a white frock, and handsome to look at. She had no ornaments on her body and this causes more anxiety as the motive is apparently not one of robbing jewellery. The police were duly informed and till mid-night no scent of the girl was found. It appears the girl was last seen by her mother buying some sweets in a shop, situated just near her house in Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar. Fearing the child might stray away, the mother came down, only to find her baby missing.

As we go to Press, we learn that the girl has been found and restored to the parents by the Railway Police. The girl, it appears was taken in a gharry and left at Grant Road Station. The police finding the terror-stricken child crying on the platform took charge of her. No clue has been found regarding the culprits.

FREEDOM MORE PRECIOUS THAN LIFE

MRS. LAWRENCE ON THE PROBLEM OF INDIAN WOMEN

"Real freedom means a progressive knowledge and a progressive expression of a real nature within ourselves. The real nature with every man, woman and child, is that eternal one which manifests itself in every individual." These were the significant words in which Mrs. Pethic Lawrence addressed a small gathering of educated women at F. Cowasji Hall on Thursday afternoon. The meeting was convened under the joint auspices of nearly half a dozen women's associations and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

INDIVISIBLE WOMANHOOD.

In introducing Mrs. Pethic Lawrence to the audience, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu observed that the attendance though small was extremely significant. In honouring the distinguished speaker of the afternoon the women of Bombay, were honouring a great woman worker of international repute. The womanhood of the world, continued Mrs. Naidu, was bound together by an unbreakable tie. Nothing could divide womanhood in separate compartments; in fact it was indivisible.

FREEDOM MORE PRECIOUS THAN LIFE.

Dilating upon the value and importance of women's freedom, Mrs. Lawrence opined that freedom was more precious than even life. Any woman in the world holding that view was her sister, a friend and a comrade. It was the most sacred duty of every human being to break the barriers that surrounded freedom. All alien dominations, of whatever nature they might be, ought to be flung away.

SUFFRAGETTES' MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

Mrs. Lawrence then related the story of the great suffragettes' movement in England. It was the indomitable will of English women supplemented by an untiring labour and energy that secured for them their political rights. Proceeding the speaker said that freedom could not be had without adequate sacrifice for it. Mrs. Lawrence concluded her address with a fervent appeal to the Indian women to carry on their struggle, setting aside all difficulties that might come in their way.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mrs. Manikbai Premchand, J.P., Miss Ratanbai Mehta, Mrs. Hirabai Tata and a few other ladies related their experiences and assured the guests that Indian women would soon reach the standard to which the women in Western countries had attained.

Mrs. Naidu wound up the proceedings with a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Pethic Lawrence and after that the meeting dispersed.

LAW AS VOCATION

M. B. J. DESAI'S ADDRESS

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, delivered a very interesting lecture on "Law as Vocation" at the Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road branch, on Thursday evening. Justice Mirza presiding. Mr. Desai began by giving sound advice to young men asking them to make a conscious choice and to call to the bar if they felt the making of it in them. He said it was a mistake to believe that fluency of speech or what they called eloquence only was a sufficient qualification for practice at the Bar. The chief and more needed than any other qualification was the power to convince the Judge and the Jury and to pursuade them to look at things in the way you look at. If that power was attained and the qualification of eloquence was got a man be said qualified for calling to the bar. The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair and the speaker.

HIGH COURT

JUDICIAL COMPETENCE OF COMMISSIONER

INTERPRETATION OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Trustees of the Port of Bombay
Vs.
Bhima Ranji.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and the Hon. Mr. Justice Patkar.)

An interesting point of law arose in a Revisional application filed by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay against the order made by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation awarding half-monthly payments to a workman who was injured while unloading bullock carts in Shed No. 7 at Alexandra Docks. The amount of compensation awarded being less than Rs. 300 an appeal to the High Court as provided under Section 30 of the Act was not competent. The Trustees therefore filed an application under Section 115 of the Civil Procedure Code under the Revisional Jurisdiction.

At the hearing, a preliminary objection was raised on behalf of the respondent that the Commissioner was not a Court of Justice and that he was not a Court Subordinate to the High Court, and that therefore Section 115 of the Civil Procedure Code could not apply. Their Lordships dismissing the application observed that having regard to the working of the Act, especially Section 23, the Commissioner could not be said to be a Court of Justice and that no application under Section 115 of the C. P. Code was maintainable. Their Lordships therefore discharged the rule with costs.

Sir Thomas Strangman instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for the Trustees (applicants) Mr. S. C. Joshi instructed by Mr. P. S. Bakhale appeared for the workman (Respondent.)

CHARGE OF TRESPASS FAILS.

Mr. Rowbottom, the Shipping Master, who together with four others had been charged with insult and assault by Mahomed Mohiuddin, a Muslim seaman, a few days ago, brought a counter complaint against Mahomed charging him with criminal trespass with intent to cause intimidation, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

The complainant alleged that on November 24 last, the accused went to the Shipping Office to renew his discharge certificate, and was taken to the Assistant Shipping Master where he began to talk at random instead of replying to the latter's question. On hearing the noise, the complainant and a police officer named Mr. Caroll reached the place and in spite of the accused's protestations turned him out of the room forcibly. After going a few steps the accused, however, turned round and abused and threatened to assault the complainant. The police were called on the scene and the accused was handed over to them.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused on the ground that as the accused was requisitioned to attend the Office his entrance in it was not criminal trespass.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla conducted the prosecution while Mr. Pradhan defended the accused.

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Standing crops were damaged by locusts in Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Ahmedabad and Mirpur Khas; they were withering in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak and in Jamkhandi, Kurundwad Senior, Kurundwad Junior and Ramdurg States and were generally in good condition elsewhere. Picking of cotton and sowing of rabi in progress in some places. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was sufficient except in parts of East Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar. Supply of fodder was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	Jan. 13.
Previous Closing rate	13.49
To-day's Opening rate	13.50
Difference	+.10
To'day's Closing rate	13.40
Difference	—.9

LIVERPOOL.

	January 13.
Previous Closing rate	7.14
To-day's Opening rate	7.18
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing rate	7.20
Difference	+.06
Sowri Closing	239-8-0
Khandi Closing	258-12-0

LONDON SILVER AND GOLD MARKETS.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

	London Jan. 13.
Silver Ready	25-3/4+5/16
Silver Forward	25-9/16+5/16

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Prepared from Richest Green Amalas with Rasa-Sindur, Abhrak, Bhasma, Saffron, Musk and other choicest Tonic and Carminative drugs added.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY JANUARY 14, 1927.

MR. KELKAR FOR UNITY.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the leader of the Maharashtra Responsivist Party—which holds sway over the whole area extending from Bombay to Jubbulpore—may well be congratulated on the admirable restraint and large-hearted nationalism he has shown in the interview that he gave to our special representative and which we published yesterday. As luck would have it, Mr. Kelkar was interviewed just after his partymen in the Central Provinces had practically succeeded in capturing the Ministerial citadel, and he could, therefore, have easily waxed eloquent on their achievement and condescendingly expatiated on the discomfiture of the Swarajists in the C. P. as well as Bengal. But Mr. Kelkar has shown the true spirit of a constructive statesman by keeping silent over the matter. Again, he has not poured out the vials of his wrath—as well he might have—at the aspersions that have been cast upon him for not attending the Gauhati Congress. On the contrary, he has only contented himself with repeating in his characteristic manner his reasons, personal and political, for his absence from the Congress whose cause he has served for nearly thirty years.

But Mr. Kelkar has really shown statesmanship of a high order in discussing the main resolutions of the last Congress. We have already drawn attention to the true nature of the Swarajist tactics underlying these resolutions which while appearing to stiffen the national programme really amount to a climb-down. Mr. Kelkar himself has already exposed in his own papers the inconsistencies of the Council resolution thread-bare. But, honest and outspoken as he is, he is the last man to gloat over party victories, or over the errors of his erstwhile colleagues. He has, therefore, now wisely emphasised the common points of apparently divergent programmes by stating that "as regards Council resolution any one can see that there is now 95 per cent in common between the Swarajists and the Responsivists." While keenly awake to the new developments that are taking place almost every moment in Bengal and the C. P. he agrees with us in putting the question of Ministries "out of sight and out of mind for the next three years" as Ministers have already been appointed in most of the Provinces. As the Congress has, however, gone further in asking its members "to oppose the formation of Ministries" Mr. Kelkar could not help pointing out that "the whispering galleries in Madras and Bengal have given out the real secret of the Swarajists' mentality in the matter" and that "their conscience is guilty in this respect whatever their pretences might be". But this is not his last word on the subject and he hastens to dissipite the calumnies that have been heaped on Responsivists as Ministerialists by boldly declaring that "if the Ministers accepting offices on the party formations in Councils prove false to themselves or their parties or try to impose the will of Government on the Councils rather than carry out the will of the Councils, they surely deserve censure and condemnation at the hands of the Councils." As regards the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Kelkar is even more hopeful about the prospects of united efforts between the two parties. For, except in the matter of the Finance Bill—about which a working compromise may be easily reached—"I cannot imagine", he says "how Pandit Motilal Nehru and myself can vote against each other on many questions."

In spite of all his desire for unity and reconciliation, Mr. Kelkar has naturally remained adamant in his opposition to the new-fangled khaddar clause which has been sought to be resuscitated from the grave in which it was safely deposited at Patna after a painful experience of about six months. As Mr. Goswami has recently pointed out, it is worse than useless. For, it is calculated to drive away many Congressmen from its fold and weaken its organisation throughout the land. But practical politicians like Mr. Kelkar will not be deterred by it from their straight path of duty. He has "decided not to submit to the khaddar resolution" and still he is determined to remain in the Congress. The time is passed, we think, when self-righteous zealots could think of levying penalties on honest patriots like Mr. Kelkar for such disobedience and we have no doubt that intrepid men of his stamp will succeed in reducing this clause to a dead letter and saving the Congress from its misguided friends. So, barring this unfortunate clause—which most Swarajists also do not take very seriously—Mr. Kelkar has extended a hand of cordial friendship to the Swarajist comrades. It is now upto them to respond in the same spirit to the generous gesture which he has made. And if even some part of Mr. Kelkar's hope and dream is realised we may yet see—in spite of grievous mistakes committed at Gauhati—Nationalists of all ranks marching hand in hand and fighting shoulder to shoulder in and outside the Councils in their common battle for freedom.

A CORDIAL WELCOME.

We extend a cordial welcome home to our countryman, Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala M.P., who arrives to-day in Bombay for an altogether too brief a visit of six weeks. He wishes to study the present political situation in India, and the grievances of Indian Labour during his sojourn here and he will go back, we have no doubt, refreshed and re-invigorated for the fight for justice to India in which he has been continuously engaging himself in England. To audiences of British workmen upon whom he has a remarkable hold, won by the passionate sincerity with which he pleads the cause of the oppressed whatever their creed and colour, the presence of "good old Sak" in a political fight means that it will be waged with single-minded and whole-hearted devotion for their welfare. Their confidence in him threw open to him the inhospitable doors of the House of Commons, where in spite of the frowns of the Official Labour Party he pleads steadily and powerfully and with knowledge and incisive humour the cause of India's freedom and the freedom of the worker all over the world from capitalist domination. It is, indeed, courage of a remarkable kind, a courage given to only a few, which fortifies Mr. Saklatwala in this fight against super-abundant odds, against the marked hostility of Jingo politicians in England who would like to see him permanently clapped into prison, against the resentment of a bureaucracy which would have liked to see him debarred from visiting his mother-country. We have no doubt the welcome which Bombay will accord him will be worthy at once of the city and of the fearless and unfailing champion of the poor and the downtrodden. It will be a welcome the warmth of which will be repeated wherever he goes in India.

A STRUGGLING INDIAN INDUSTRY

Among the new industries brought into existence in the last few years, one, which has not attracted much attention, is the manufacture of Indian films. This industry has survived the initial amateurish efforts and short-lived meteoric and spasmodic productions by people who went in to the business with more interest than knowledge, as well as the insidious attack of foreign films. But it is faced with a present crisis and that is the American octopus attempting to create monopolies and thereby destroying the initiative which can arise only out of free existence of small independent concerns for the production and exhibition of films. It is characteristic of the present system of Government and of the official economic policy or the absence of it, that from amongst those who claim to control the commerce and industry of the country, no one is raising a small finger to prevent this disaster, while all the time this country is flooded by news of the efforts which from His Majesty the King downwards are being made in the United Kingdom for the resuscitation and the establishment of British films. We have read columns and columns about the extent to which the American film misrepresents conditions outside America and spreads ideas which are calculated to undermine the social fabric in many places. The spread of many a crime has been traced to the exhibition of films which find their origin across the waters. The censorship, which is introduced in India, is a mere mockery, as it exists at present. A few men sit down to remove everything which may touch politics, religion or the established social order and in their zest to protect what they consider public morals, they go and destroy art. They do this with a vengeance in respect of films submitted for their sanction by Indian enterprise, whereas scenes of wild west, where people do not acknowledge the authority either of God or man, dancing "a la mode" at Parisian cabarets, disgusting practical jokes and criminal exploits of secret societies are allowed freely to be exhibited.

Whatever might have been the position in the past, it is high time that account was taken of the cinema as an integral part of modern life. That being so, the unregulated importation of foreign films is an economic as well as a social error, to which we would draw the attention of the legislature. The entertainment tax has not checked the craze for the cinema which, when everything is said and done, can be regarded as a form of innocent amusement. Since the cinema makes its appeal to every class in the community, it also deserves the attention which it has not received so far, of those who jealously watch what labour does with its hard-earned wages. In the U. S. A. the cinema is given a most important place in the list of national industries, and catering as they do for the whole world, they can produce films regardless of cost. They are also exporting to the best advantage the initial start which they have had, but in India the exhibition of American films or for the matter of that any foreign films, is not an unmixed good. The burden of carrying on society will fall on the shoulders of the youth of to-day and if there is a single dominant factor having immense effect on the minds of young men it is the cinema. A silent revolution is being worked in the thoughts and habits of the community and the discontent that is undermining the social organization in western countries, is gradually making its way in India without the scope for fulfilling it in increased economic resources.

We plead for encouragement to the indigenous industry which is like a house divided against itself by petty jealousies. It suffers from very heavy rates of insurance and from the apathy of a section of the public which patronises foreign films. It suffers because the Indian visitors to the cinema are tolerant to a contemptible degree and rejoice in seeing foreign films which have no bearing, direct or indirect, on their life. The fact that the industry has not paid big dividends is explained by the heavy crop of amateurs who have rushed in steadily and kept the industry down. The humble protagonists of this industry are content to plough their lonely furrows and are not always able to get the advertisement which Mr. Niranjan Pal secured for the film of Gautama Buddha, and yet, in spite of much crude stuff which is being turned out, there are many excellences in the Indian films which promise big results, if proper attention is given to them. Our morning contemporary said the other day that the Royal Commissioners on agriculture, being human, the indifference and apathy of the public might react on their efforts! We would say the same about the Indian film producers and claim that if their work attracted greater notice, they would make better effort and would enrich the life of the community in this department which embraces art, which has been honoured and accepted in other countries and which as an industry is capable of giving employment to nascent talent and capital fifty times more than it does at the moment.

It is possible that there are defects in the present industry which some of our readers can point out, and we shall be very glad to give publicity to their views, but, in the meanwhile, we cannot help feeling that the blind penetration of western art and western products in our midst in the matter of the cinema is a grave danger which ought to be checked. Considerations affecting the life of the whole community should weigh more with the authorities than those of the Manchester school upholding free trade. It is better for this country to retain a few of its own characteristics than to lose them all in mock imitation of what is happening in the West. There is room for initiative and invention in the art of making films which is eminently suited to the Indian mind, but to leave this initiative and invention to the West and to let India be perpetually a lucrative market for second-hand goods from Europe, betokens a degradation against which, at all events, an effort ought to be made. The Indian film industry is struggling and not yet dead, but if constructive co-operation is forthcoming and it is released from a mock censorship and administrative apathy, something can still be made out of it to bring variety and wealth in the life of the community.

WHERE DOES HE COME IN?

Where does the Indian come in when Britain expands her air services and defences in this country? He will have to pay heavily for the new expenditure involved and he is entitled to know how far he is to be muleted and why it is that not a word is heard in official pronouncements and rejoicings over Sir Samuel Hoare's successful flight from Croyden to Karachi about the desirability of training Indian pilots and of throwing the Air Force open to Indians. The main object of the British Air Minister's visit to India is to study for himself the conditions under which the new Egypt-India service is to be operated. The Imperial Airways Limited have contracted with the British Government for an annual subsidy of £96,000 a year to run a service of aeroplanes for passengers, mails and freight from Cairo to Karachi. A special airship shed is being built at Karachi, "the biggest building of its kind in the Empire, if not in the world," to house the specially designed machines for the Egypt-India service. Sir Samuel Hoare has also come out to make an official inspection of the Royal Air Force in India and if, as is very probable, as a result of this visit, the expenditure on the air arm in India is increased, the Government of India will be asked to share the principal burden of such increase. This is a matter for the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly to inquire into immediately. They must strongly resist the sanction of such expenditure so long as they can have no control or voice either in its regulation or in its allocation.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Mr. Baldwin's Cogitates.

St. Baldwin of Britain has begun his meditations on China. The soul of probity and straightforward dealing—reference is invited to any Tory organ in England or any organ of British Imperialism all the world over—the British Premier is bringing his mind to bear on the problem of the poor hapless Chinese for whom Britain must continue to do something. Immediately after his return from the Cabinet he called his colleagues together and must have been considerably enlightened to learn from his Foreign Secretary that the latter had been daily receiving news about China "at his home in Sussex." The Cabinet was thus in possession of all the facts, particularly facts which indicate that the great world-firm "British Imperialism Unlimited" was in serious trouble in regard to the Chinese branches. So it is a question of telling the Chinese customers, who however refuse to buy, which is the real representative of the firm "Our Mr. O'Malley" or "Our Mr. Miles Lampson." The first may be asked to step back. He talks of recognising the Canton Government. And that will not do—not just yet!

The Mexican Attitude.

"Advertising," President Coolidge said at the Conference of the Advertising Association of America recently, "administers to the spiritual side of trade." The bellicose intentions he has been advertising in regard to America's immediate Southern neighbour are hardly likely to minister to the practical needs of American trade in Central and South America. The Mexican attitude towards American intervention in Nicaragua and American attempts to browbeat the authorities in Mexico herself is clear and emphatic. In satirical reply to the allegations of the American authorities that Mexico supplied arms to Nicaragua her ambassador at Washington categorically denies the charge and adds that his country has no "political views to impose on Nicaragua nor commercial interests to protect in that country." Latin America sympathises with the latter, and Coolidge will have to get out of a bad job as best as he can.

The Cry for Unity.

We want political unity in India, unity of all parties for joint political purpose. So do they in Germany. The leaders of the various party groups are faced with so many factional quarrels that one of the strongest party combinations, the working alliance between the Social Democrats and the People's Party, is in danger of being broken under the strain. A recent message from Berlin says that General Hindenburg has entrusted Dr. Curtius, who is a bulwark of the Right wing of the People's Party, the wing which is absolutely devoted to Dr. Stresemann and his foreign policy, to form the new Cabinet. He is an amiable man better known for his ability to solve economic tangles than political ones and he may find it hard to get together a cabinet in which all the bourgeois elements are satisfactorily represented. In a recent issue the "Frankfurter Zeitung" had some very caustic comments to make on the impolitic conduct of the Democrats who in a public manifesto accused the People's Party of want of co-operation, and the atmosphere of mutual bitterness and distrust has not cleared up yet.

The Real Object.

News comes from Kenya that the Legislative Council of the Colony has passed the Asiatic Education Poll-Tax Ordinance in spite of the severe and spirited protest of the Indian members. The Indian community has been active for the last few months in conducting a propaganda against this measure which, it claims, has nothing to do with extending its educational opportunities. Its object in doubling the annual payment of twenty shillings per head per Indian is to create an invidious racial distinction and to supply a surplus balance for the notoriously low revenue which the costly administration by the Whites of the Kenya territories secures every year. Stung by this unanswerable criticism the Kenya Government propose to introduce a measure for taxing every adult male European also. But while the tax on the Indian will remain it is likely that White opposition will compel the Government to withdraw the other bill.

The Bhil Seva Mandal.

Appreciative references have been time and again made in these columns to the stif-sacrificing and unobtrusive work which Mr. A. V. Thakkar and his band of workers have been doing in the Panch Mahals in the true spirit of social service. The fourth annual report of the Bhil Seva Mandal shows that the good work for the social and economical amelioration of a fallen, down-trodden class like the Bhils which form a fairly large portion of the population in those parts has been steadily progressing. It is a welcome sign of the times that the attention of our social workers is being increasingly drawn towards this important problem of the aborigines, in whom hitherto only the foreign missionaries had interested themselves. Mr. Thakkar has made the solution of the problem of the aborigines his life work. The report is an eloquent testimony to the success his efforts have so far attained and it ought to serve as a useful guide to other social workers. The Mandal celebrates its fourth annual gathering tomorrow under the presidentship of Mr. Jayakar. We are sure, even in these days of depression in business the fountain of philanthropy will not run dry when it is a case of helping an institution like the Bhil Seva Mandal.

Men and Matters.

Municipal men and Municipal matters are looming large in our city's outlook—though our boast is that ours is the premier municipality east of Suez, the very life of our civic institution, to wit, its solvency—is menaced.

* * *

Now what's the earthly good of saying anything? Every man about town knows that the municipal administration is top-heavy, and the revision of salaries during the last decade was generous to a fault. Despite these palpable facts, retrenchment proposals are tied up with red tape and consigned to the dusty shelves of the municipal godown.

* * *

Another pretence of retrenchment is Mr. Shillidy's tinkering with the secretarial personnel. His proposals have not seen the full light of day as yet, but news has filtered into the press that nobody is to be axed. So once more the mountain has been in labour and has produced only a mouse.

* * *

The days of our gharrywallah appear to be numbered; about 400 of the fraternity have been crushed out of existence by the competition of bus and taxi and there will be another slaughter of the innocents, possibly, during the current year. The survivors are pledged body and soul to Marwaris, we are told.

* * *

We are sorry for these fellows, in a sentimental sort of way—they were a sort of link with older Bombay, taking us back into the nineties. When we pay the taxi according to meter, we will miss the traditional wrangle—sometimes friendly, sometimes decidedly ugly—with the Jehu of departed times.

* * *

Yesterday, we tipped our American friends to have a snap at Lloyd's Folly as being a curio which they wouldn't find out in the States. Apropos of that, a lawyer friend narrates a joke—real, of course, that occurred during X'mas week.

* * *

A party of up-country people had come sight-seeing to this "Urbs prima" of ours. Detraining at Bori Bunder, they first made a pilgrimage to Kennedy Sea Face to have a look at Lloyd's Folly. They didn't bother about the new Gordhandas Hospital, or the scenery of New Chowpatty or the merry-go rounds at King Carnival. "We have seen hospitals and caraivals before—but Lloyd's Folly! that's something unique like the Niagara Falls." Hats off to Lord Lloyd.

* * *

Who said that!—Yes, Shakespeare,

"Some are born great.

Others achieve greatness,

Others have greatness thrust on them".

Lord Lloyd belongs to the third and most distinguished category.

HAIL, SAKLAT, HAIL!

To-day, there lands on our shores the third Indian member of British Parliament, Mr. Shapurji Saklat.

Thirty-four years ago, when the Grand Old Man of India was elected as the first Indian member of Parliament, he was accorded a royal reception in this land, as he proceeded from Bombay to Lahore to preside over the Indian National Congress in December 1892. Those were good old days of British Liberalism and its counterpart in India of Moderatism.

But with the march of events, there came in Radicalism. Socialism and Sinn Feinism in England, and Extremism, Swadeshism and Swarajism in India. As this has not checked Militarism and Imperialism of Britain, in her own isles, as also in Ireland, Egypt and India, there have sprung up Communists in England, Revolutionaries in Egypt and Ireland, and Non-co-operators and Republicans in India.

Mr. Shapurji Saklat, though born and bred up in capitalist surroundings, has always been a Friend of the Poor. He joined the Labour Party, then the Independents, and now he belongs to the Communist Party. The British propaganda against Shapurji and against the Communists may scare away some people in India; but the recent events in China are an eye-opener to the loyalists and to the Liberals, and they justify. Shapurji's denunciation of Britain's policy of exploitation and domination of foreign lands and of weaker nations.

So, with the march of the World, from the Liberalism of Dadabhai to the Communism of Shapurji is not unnatural or illogical. And India hails to-day one of her own sons, who has the unique courage of his convictions, and is fighting for a higher cause—the Freedom not only of India and of Indians, but the freedom of the sweated and suppressed people of Britain and of the World. So—

Hail, Saklat, hail!

B. F. BHARUCHA.

STORM SIGNALS AT SHANGHAI.

A TRAMWAY MAN SHOT DEAD.

EXODUS FROM INLAND TOWNS

Shanghai, the Amritsar of China has now come within the orbit of nationalist movement and while the Consular body has decided to defend their settlement against mob violence, one tramway man offending against the boycott edict has been shot dead by the Chinese.

The exodus of English and American settlers from inland towns continues.

Other news are reassuring while Mr. Chen the Cantonese Minister has issued a drastic proclamation to stop all anti-British movements, the British Prime Minister appears determined to prefer diplomacy to warlike threats for soothing the situation at Hankow.

MR. BALDWIN PREFERS TO WAIT AND SEE

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Shanghai.—A riot, the cause of which is not known, broke out last night in two of Jardine Mathesons Cotton Mills, and the police had to ask for the help of fire-brigade to eject the riotous workers estimated to number about 1000, including many women who played the principal part in damaging the property of the mills. Rioters threw bobbins and other pieces of mill machinery at the police, but dispersed when the firehose was played on them. Mr. Dyson chief of fire brigade has been taken to hospital suffering from a blow on the head with bobbin, but his condition is not serious. Several policemen were slightly injured. The outbreak is believed to have been engineered by the extremists, several of whom were prominent in the crowd; but apparently it was purely local, for two other mills in the neighbourhood owned by the same firm worked normally throughout the night.—Reuter.

AND STILL THEY COME !

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE EPISCOPATE.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Mexico City.—Despite the reassuring official statements, reports of risings, insurrections, shootings and hangings in various parts of Mexico continu to filter in in increasing volume. Official circles express the opinion that Catholics resistance to Call les regime has been strengthened by frequent exhortations from Pope and also by the arrest of Bishop of Tobasso and other Prelates. President Calles has issued a further communique accusing Catholic Episcopate of responsibility for risings under the banner of "Long Live Christ" and charging the Episcopate with traitorously seeking advantage from the fact that relations with the United States are strained.—Reuter.

TARIFF AUTONOMY DECLARED.

MOVE TO RE-OPEN TARIFF CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Peking.—The Cabinet has issued three mandates imposing two and half per cent. sur-tax on ordinary goods, and further five per cent. on luxuries from February 1st, and declaring tariff autonomy of China as from January 1st 1929. The Foreign Office has been instructed to urge the Powers to reopen the Tariff Conference, apparently in order to regularise these taxes, the revenue from which will be used to abolish Likin and readjust the internal and foreign loans and for constructive and administrative purposes.—Reuter.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN LEAVE CHUNGKING.

RUGBY, Jan. 13.

At Chungking women and children have now left and many British and United States missionaries on the advice of the Consular officers, are arriving from isolated posts in the interior. At Kuling a number of British and United States Nationals including some women and children are remaining although their movements are apparently restricted.—B. O. W.

SITUATION IN CHANGSHA

BOYCOTT IN FULL SWING.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Shanghai.—A wireless message from Changsha says that the general anti-Foreign strike and boycott has begun. According to a telegram from Ichang arrangements have been made to evacuate 400 British and 200 Americans from the Western province of Szechuan.—Reuter.

MOBOCRACY IN KIUKIANG

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Hankow.—Foreigners from Kiukiang state that the Cantonese authorities have stationed sentries in the British Concession. Three dozen remaining foreigners, all of them men, were distributed between H. M. Steamers "Sacarab" and Wvern". They were able to reach in safety only with very great difficulty owing to the obstruction of the mob. The British Consul managed to remove his archives before sealing the Consulate, which has hitherto not been molested. He is now living in a small steam launch from which the Consular flag still flies. The French Commissioner of Customs is also functioning on board the small launch. 13 foreigners including women and children still at Kuling have elected to remain there although they have been advised to leave. In addition to the British gunboats, the American minelayer Penguin and the Japanese gunboat are off Kiukiang.—Reuter.

BRITISH COUNCILLOR AT HANKOW

CONFERENCE WITH EUGENE CHEN.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Hankow.—Mr. O'Malley had a two hour conference with Eugene Chen at the Foreign Office in the afternoon. No statement was issued, but according to Nationalist News Agency, the whole situation was thoroughly discussed.

Chiangkaishek was warmly welcomed on his arrival here from Nanchang.

Tension here has undoubtedly become less. The British people are now able to move freely around the Concession. News from up the River indicates that the evacuation of foreigners from the interior is proving most difficult, owing to the general boycott as a result of which no beats and other conveyances or coolies are available. Many foreigners have been compelled to walk.—Reuter.

CHANGSHA EVACUATED.

SEQUEL TO BOYCOTT AND GENERAL STRIKE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Mr. Baldwin who returned to London presided over a meeting of the Cabinet called primarily to consider the situation at Hankow and in China generally. Sir Austen Chamberlain, who had received daily reports from the Foreign Office at his home in Sussex, reported to his colleagues all facts so far as they were known in London. Nothing had yet been heard from Mr. O'Malley, who, it was pointed out, is not Charge d'Affairs and does not represent Great Britain directly before the Cantonese which might imply recognition. Mr. O'Malley had gone to Hankow merely for the purpose of reporting the position to Mr. Miles Lampson in Peking. The latter would in due course communicate to Whitehall the position at Hankow which was very delicate. Every effort was being made to insure that Mr. O'Malley was not embarassed in his difficult task. So far as well-informed circles in London are aware Mr. O'Malley has not been instructed to preface his talks with the Cantonese with the demand that they immediately evacuate the British Concession.

Messages received in official quarters in London indicate that women and children have as a precaution evacuated Changsha boycott and a general strike have been declared there.—Reuter.

CHINESE SHOOT DEAD TRAMWAY FOREMAN

ALLEGED INSTIGATION OF "REDS"

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Shanghai.—Three Chinese, this morning, attacked and shot dead a Chinese Foreman of the Shanghai Foreign Settlement Tramways while driving in a rickshaw in a quiet part of the Foreign Settlement. The assailants escaped. The victim did more than anybody else to get the tramways resumed

(Continued on Page 10.)

DYARCHY TO BE REVIVED IN BENGAL

RELEASE OF ORDINANCE DETENUES?

PROSPECTIVE MINISTERS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

The question whether diarchy will again be revived in Bengal is now the topic in political circles. Here it appears that in a house of 140, Swarajists are in a minority their strength numbering not more than 46. Unlike the last council this time the Swarajists lack Mussalman support, whose strength in the house is 39. Of these only three are Swarajists.

A prominent political man forecasts that the motion for provision of salaries to be moved on Monday next in the Council will be carried by at least 80 to 50 votes, and according to him the likely ministers would be Mr. B. Chakrabarti and Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi. As to the stability of the ministry he is of opinion that with the strength of Government bloc, nominated and European members which is 44 in the House and with the votes of 10 non-Swarajists Hindus and 20 votes of Mussalmans, who belong to Ghuznavi group the ministry will have stability and there is no chance of even its being defeated by a slip vote. As to the pledge of the Responsivists of which Mr. Chakrabarty is leader, not to accept Ministry, unless the political prisoners are released, the same political man states that with the formation of ministry in the Province a definite pronouncement is likely to be made on the subject. It is further understood that if the forecast be true, the portfolio of Mr. Chakrabarty will be Education and Medical departments while Agricultural and other departments will be in charge of Mr. Ghuznavi. The Ministers will have two secretaries, one Hindu and the other Mahomedan, according to their choice. The activities of the Swarajya Party are also keen and their Chief Whip is busy but reticent as to the issue.—Free Press.

ABDUL RASHID IN WITNESS BOX.

REFUSES TO REPLY

PLEA OF INSANITY.

DELHI, Jan. 13.

The trial of Abdul Rashid was continued this morning before Mr. H. D. Brenon and the fifteenth and last witness for the prosecution was examined and the case for the prosecution closed.

Jagan Nath, Sub-Inspector Criminal Investigation Department, was the last prosecution witness. He deposed that he had filled up the injuries chart of Dharam Singh, Swami Shraddhanand's servant. Cross-examined by counsel for the defence, he said that he filled up the chart at the hospital and he had seen the wounds before ding so. He saw no other injuries on the body of Dharam Singh.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

DEFENCE PLEA OF LUNACY.

Mr. Rahman then addressed the Court with reference to the petition he presented yesterday and said that the accused could not be examined by the Court before an inquiry into his sanity had been properly conducted. He said there were two points for the consideration of the Court. One was whether Abdul Rashid was insane at the time of the alleged crime. If he could prove that, as he expected to do, he would get the benefit of Section 84 Indian Penal Code. Under Section 208 Criminal Procedure Code, even if the Court committed the accused to the sessions, the commitment could be quashed. The second point was whether the accused was of unsound mind now. The petition before the Court was signed by the father of the accused and an affidavit, if required by the Court, could be produced over the signature of the father. Counsel added that the prosecution witnesses were all very vague and did not say definitely if the accused was of sane mind. The prosecution had failed to prove any motive for the alleged crime and the behaviour of the accused in court strengthened the plea of insanity.

FRIGNING LUNACY.

The prosecuting inspector in reply said that section 208 had no connection with lunacy. The Faiz Bazar police were not engaged in investigating the lunacy of the accused but were finding out about his antecedents. The accused had shown no sign of lunacy during the police inquiries. The prosecution witnesses had given no such idea even in their cross-examination. To his mind the accused was feigning to be a lunatic, best if the Court thought fit the accused could be kept under medical observation.

ACCUSED IN WITNESS BOX.

The Court, not agreeing with counsel for the defence, ordered the accused to be taken to the witness box and he was accordingly conducted to it by two policemen.

The prosecuting inspector addressing the accused said:—What is your name?" The accused did not reply but looked vacantly in front of him.

The prosecuting inspector:—He is pretending to be insane.

The prosecuting inspector and the Court repeated the question but the accused neither replied nor looked at them.

The Court:—Abdul Rashid.

The accused simply gazed into space.

The Court:—Is he deaf?

Counsel for the defence:—My submission is that he is a lunatic.

The prosecuting inspector then briefly addressed the Court and said that the accused was not actually insane but was simply behaving like an insane person. "The only thing is he said "that he is quiet, otherwise he is behaving like a normal man."

The Court adjourned until to-morrow without giving a decision on the issue.—A. P.

END OF SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE?

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT REACHED.

MR. MALAN'S APPEAL TO THE PRESS.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 13.

Mr. Malan, Minister of the Interior announces that a provisional agreement has been arrived at pending ratification by both the Parliaments. He has also appealed to the press to refrain from commenting, until the results are fully published. Newspaper editorials are cordial.

—ANDREWS.

BEHAR COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP

SWARAJIST CANDIDATE DEFEATED

PATNA, Jan. 13.

The newly elected Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council assembled this noon. After the members had taken the Oath of Allegiance, the Council proceeded with the election of the President, for which post there were two candidates, Khan Bahadur Khaja Mahomed Noor and Mr. Nirsunarain Singh (Swarajist). The former was declared duly elected with 58 votes against 50 secured by the Swarajist candidate.—Free Press.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

RESOLUTIONS FOR WINTER MEETINGS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

Unlike in the previous sessions, non-official members of the Council of State are stirring themselves early in giving notices of resolutions and questions which they intend to move in the forthcoming winter meetings. Hon. Dr. D. Rama Rao is said to have given notice of no less than seven resolutions, but most of these relate to railway traffic facilities in the Madras Presidency. As a medical practitioner, he has a resolution dealing with his own profession. This is to relax what he describes "annoying and harrassing restrictions" now imposed on the registered medical practitioners who do their own dispensing such as the maintenance of detailed accounts for opium preparations prescribed or dispensed by them as medicines for patients.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS AND NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

It is privately learned that Mr. P. C. Desikachari has intimated his intention of moving the Government or requesting the Government of India to move His Majesty's Government, if necessary, to issue instructions to the official members of the Central Legislature to refrain from voting on non-official bills and resolutions in Indian Legislatures. This resolution is very contentious, and when moved, will evoke a good deal of criticism from official benches. The chances of the motion being passed in the Council of State are very remote. It is also understood that Mr. Chari has motions in his name for amendment of the Income Tax Act and the Court Fees Act.

CABINET MEETS.

RUGBY, Jan. 13.

The first Cabinet meeting in the New Year is being held at Downing Street this afternoon and it is understood that the Chinese situation will be considered.—B. O. W.

DROP IN TATA STEEL.

COMPANY STILL GOING STRONG.

MR. PETERSON'S OPTIMISTIC NOTE

The publication of the Tariff Board's Report has created an atmosphere of nervousness in Stock Exchange circles.

Though the Stock Exchange was not open yesterday, private transactions record a fall in the prices of Tata Iron and Steel Shares.

Interviewed by the "Bombay Chronicle" representative, Mr. Peterson, a Director of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., though declining to be drawn into a general discussion assured that the Tata Steel Company was perfectly solvent.

We publish, below important extracts from the Report of the Tariff Board, particularly the chapter in which the Board summarise the legislative measures necessary to give effect to their recommendations, a most controversial feature of which is the statutory sanction sought to be given to a scheme of imperial preferance.

SCHEME OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed yesterday for clearing purposes of January settlement.

The Tariff Board's Report in connection with the Indian Steel Industry which was published yesterday, is considered in the market to be unfavourable, so far as the Bounty is recommended to be discontinued but instead of bounty a qualified protection is outlined. Many holders of shares and paper contracts became impatient to unload immediately their holdings.

We understand that though the Bazaar was closed, business in Tata Iron Shares was put through under the cloak of "Private Sodas" on a large scale. There was widespread discontent at the fact that some of those who control the market were found busy trying to put through some business. The Stock Exchange is considered a barometer of the trade where a huge capital is exchanged for paper. Naturally it ought to be a well organised and well managed institution. It is surprising that when the Bazaar is closed to the outside world, speculators and brokers are permitted to do business under the protection of so called "Private Sodas". The rates for the Tata 2nd preference shares were quoted at 76, defferds at 165 and Ordinary at 55.

The Tariff Board report does not in fact make unfavourable proposals as is believed in certain quarters. In place of bounty it does recommend some protection which we trust will keep up the iron industry and we see no reason for a fall in the prices of Tata Shares.

MR. PATERSON INTERVIEWED.

"I can say nothing more than that the Tata Steel Company is solvent now," said Mr. Paterson, of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited," when approached by the "Bombay Chronile" representative.

He was asked whether the Company was making good profits, or at least better profits than last year.

Mr. Peterson.—"I am not going to discuss that with you."

Q:—"I don't ask you definitely, whether the Company has been making a profit of Rs. 1 crore and 30 lacs of rupees in 9 months. I only ask, whether the Company is in a better position than last year?"

Mr. Peterson:—"I do not wish to tell you that even."

Q:—"But, sir, statements are made in newspapers by brokers, that the Company has earned at the present moment more without bounties, than it ever expected a year ago with bounties; will you please confirm that or not?"

Mr. Peterson looked through the report in an evening newspaper, and declined to confirm the same.

Mr. Peterson further said that as he had still not read the report of the Tariff Board, he was unable to express an opinion on the same.

A very influential gentlemen connected with Messrs. Tata and Co., while declining an interview, informed our representative that he believed that the Company was making good profits, that the Steel Company's position was now better than that of last year. He opined that it was now good for investors to go in for the second preference shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Company.

UNCALLED FOR EXCITEMENT

IMPLICATIONS OF TARIFF BOARD PROPOSALS.

"The excitement in the share market, as a result of the publication of the Tariff Board proposals regarding protection to the Steel Industry, is uncalled for." That is the impression gathered by "The Chronicle" representative who saw important businessmen interested in the steel industry. The proposals of the Tariff Board will, according to one authority, afford better and more effective protection than bounties which they have rejected. The fact that Goveernment have been asked to purchase the whole of their requirements of rails in India for the next seven years is a concession which is bound to satisfy all investors in the Company. It means that half the production of the Company will find a ready market. There is not the slightest reason for flutter and excitement over the Tariff Board proposals.

TARIFF BOARD RECOMMENDATION

We published yesterday a summary of the Report of the Indian Tariff Board regarding the continuance of protection to the Steel Industry. In the following chapter the Board summarises the legislative measures necessary for giving effect to their recommendations.—

Fresh legislation will be required to give effect to our proposals and it is desirable to explain in some detail the objects which the legislative enactment should be designed to secure. Our scheme contemplates the imposition of two sets of duties, one of which we have described as basic and the other as additional. The former will be applicable to all steel from whatever country imported and the latter only to imported steel of non-British origin. For reasons which we have already explained in paragraph 108 we propose that the basic duties should remain in force during the whole period covered by our scheme and should not be liable to alteration. The legislation should provide that these duties are definitely fixed. On the other hand, owing to the uncertainty of future prices of Continental steel, the additional duties should be liable to variation during the protective period, and though in the first instance they should also be fixed by the Legislature, the Governor-General in Council should be vested with the power to vary them in either direction on a consideration of variations in the price of non-British steel. Our proposal, therefore, differs from the present scheme in that whereas under section 2 (1) of the Steel Industry (Protection) Act of 1924 power is conferred to raise the duty on steel imported from all sources or from any particular country or countries, it is now recommended that the Governor-General in Counril should be empowered not only to raise but also to lower the additional duties on non-British steel, should circumstances justify such a course. It will also be necessary to empower the Governor-General in Council to impose additional duties on those kinds of steel which under our proposals are only liable to basic duties—as for example galvanized sheet—should circumstances so change as to lead to any considerable import of these articles from elsewhere than Great Britain at prices lower than those on which our proposals are based. Though we do not contemplate that the additional duties should be varied to meet slight or temporary changes in the price of Continental material, it appears to us important that when circumstances indicate that a change in duty is requihed, there should be no unnecessary delay in arriving at a decision or in giving effect to it. For this reason we consider that no formal or public enquiry should be held before an additional duty is varied. Nor should it be necessary to secure fresh legislative sanction for any variation proposed. The normal course of trade will be less affected if the necessity and extent of changes in the additional duties are determined on an examination of the course of import prices, without any formal or public enquiry of the kind undertaken under the present scheme. Our experience of the working of the scheme has shown that the evidence as to prices is ample, easily secured and reliable. The Tata Iron and Steel Company and the large importing houses in the principal ports have throughout our enquiries willingly supplied us with correct information every month and we have no doubt that they would be equally ready to supply it to the Government if required to do so. The Customs authorities are also in close touch with foreign prices. The trade journals quote export prices which furnish a basis of comparison with the information gathered in India. With such evidence at the disposal of Government, we foresee no difficulty in the adoption of prompt and effective action to meet the requirements of the situation from time to time.

POSSIBILITY OF EVASION OF DUTY.

It is clearly necessary that legislation should be so framed as to eliminate the possibility of evasion of the additional duties by shipping Continental steel from British ports. As we have already pointed out, the closer approximation of the price

(Continued on page 10).

NEW ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTION.

PROSPECTS OF NOMINATION.

QUESTION OF ALLOTMENT OF SEATS

(From Our Specia Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

Though hardly a week remains for the meeting of the third Legislative Assembly, the constitution of the house is not yet complete as an notification appointing forty, nominated members is not yet out. Of these forty, under the constitution, twenty-six are official members and fourteen non-officials. Considerable speculation has been roused of ate over the selection of non-official personnel and authentic information will be available in a day or two.

NOMINATION PROSPECTS.

It seems that with a few exceptions these nominations will be no improvement on those in the last Assembly, on the other hand it is feared that the nominations with a few exceptions will be disappointing. About half of these are of course allotted to special interests; for instance, associated chambers of commerce would like again to be represented by Sir Walter Wilson, the Anglo-Indian community Col. Gidney and labour by Mr. N. M. Joshi. Then again Sir Abul Qayum must of course, if he is willing be offered a seat reserved for the North-West Frontier Province. These will be all re-appointments and there may be in all five renonimations. As for the remaining nine seats it remains to be seen who will succeed Dr. Datta for Christian representation and who will represent the depressed classes. The announcement on the subject awaited with considerable interest.

THE OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

In the meantime names of official members are practically known Sir Alexander Muddiman will, as heretofore, be the leader of the house, and Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Charles Innes, Sir B. N. Mitra will be the other members of the Government to be nominated to the Assembly. Mr. Bhore as a temporaray Education Member might have succeeded Sir Muhamed Habibullah as a member of the Council of State, but as Sir Muhammed will be returning shortly. Mr. Bhore will be retained in the Assembly while Mr. Ewbank, the Temporary Education Secretary will be nominated to the Council of State. Among the official back benchers there will be a number of changes certainly not for the better. Mr. Macworth Young will replace a brilliant speaker Mr Burdon, the Army Secretary who vacated his appointment three months ago. Mr. Dunett, a Punjab civilian, will not be an improvement on Mr. Tonkinson who helped the Government of India to pilot several intricate legislative measures. Mr. Tonkinson is returning to the arena as a official member from Burma, but will be mostly a silent voting unit. Mr. Graham, Secretary of the Legislative Department will coatinue in the Assembly to materially facilitate the task of the leader of the house whom he has now and then to brief over the conduct of the proceedings in the house and in raising and upholding Government objections and points of orders or defending Government against similar objections from the opposition. With a non-official President the presence of the Law Secretary to be the right-hand man of the Home Member has become very necessary from the official point of view, especially when faced by a shrewd President like Mr. Patel. Mr. A. Aiyengar, one of the junior secretaries will come in to help Sir Basil Blackett over the Currency Bill debates. Mr. Aivengar was Joint Secretary to the Hilton Young Commission and will be able to help his chief in matters of details in upholding the Report of the Currency Commission. Mr. Howell as the officiating Foreign Secretary will not be new to the Assembly, but however competent an administrator he will be a poor substitute for the gifted orator Sir Denys Bray. Mr. Clow will be ready to Sir B. N. Mitra, particularly on Labour questions. Sir Ganon Roy Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, will sit in the Assembly for the last time. Indeed he owes the extension of his tenure by a month and a-half to the intervention of the Assembly session.

PROVINCIAL OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Among the provincial official members, it is noteworthy that Punjab has for the first time sent in an Indian official in the person of Mr. Abdul Aziz. Bengal has again supplied Mr. Donovan and his Muslim colleague who were so enthusiastic in supporting the policy of arrests and detension without trial in the last Assembly. United Provinces will be represented by an important Civilian, Mr. Michael Keans, who as President of the local Council acquitted himself creditably, and who wil be accorded a special privilege of being the temporary Chairman of the Assembly when the house elects Mr. Patel to the chair. Madras has sent in Mr. Evans, well-known for his sympathetic handling of the Malabar question after the rebellion, and Mr. Raghaviyya, formerly Diwan of the Travancore State, who got unpopularity for his handling of the Vykom Satyagraha.

OFFICIAL AND OPPOSITION BLOCS.

As soon, however, as the Assembly is constituted fully, the question of allotment of seats will present considerable difficulty. Government members will form a bloc of theirs with forty people including nominated non-officials. Pitted against them in the opposite benches would be Swarajists with equal strength. The Government block will have six front seats while the Swarajists are to be allotted four front seats. Thus only six seats remain to be distributed among the other groups. Of these one will surely go to the European non-official bloc. Of the nine members of the remaining five two will probably go to Pundit Malaviya's group and two front seats to Mr. Jinnah if he succeeds in collecting a decent number of Independents under his banner. The remaining one seat may or may not be allotted Mr. Jayakar's Responsivist party ywhich, it is stated, has about five members. Allotment of this seat will most probably be determined by the claims of other rival parties if any come into being.

FORECAST OF SESSIONS PROGRAMME.

As for the programme of work for the session, while it is too early to forecast legislative business, I hear that besides the Currency Bills, two important official measures are to be introduced. One of these will, while proposing to protect the Steel Industry for another period will also propose the policy of Imperial Preference and is thus expected to raise a good dea of controversy. The Indian Church measure is also said to be in contemplation.

OUT FOR MINISTERSHIP.

C. P. NATIONALIST PARTY CRITICISED.

NAGPUR, Jan. 13.

The Congress Members of the C. P. Legislative Council at a public meeting held under the presidency of Mr. Abyankar bitterly critieised the formation of the Nationalist Party in the C. P. Council stating that the coalition of Responsivists and Independent Congress Party men with non-Brahmins and Mahomedans and Liberals and some nominated members was against their pledges given to the electorate. The speakers said that the Responsivists and Independent Congress Party men changed their pledges more than once to gain their ends. The object of the formation of the Nationalist Party in their opinion was solely to secure the Ministerships. The gentlemen who now accepted the Ministerships had condemned the Ministerships at the last session, fixing their pay at two rupees. The very persons had now passed the salaries of Ministers at four thousand rupees per month. The Sabarmati Pact to which they were ready to agree was violated. They had accepted Ministerships, in the absence of any responsibility, power and initiative, from the Government. Some speakers observed that the present Ministry would not be a stable one unless it merged itself into the bureaucracy.

Mr. Abhyankar, in his concluding speech referred to the "tactics" of Responsivists and Independent Congress Party men and said that they voted against Congress at the time of election of the President giving preference to a Liberal.—A. P.

WORK OF GAUHATI CONGRESS: A ZERO.

SHYAMSUNDER BABU ON CONGRESS DECISION.

YEOTMAL, Jan. 13.

Babu Shyamsunder Chakravarti of Calcutta addressed a public meeting here last evening in the course of which he attributed the present lethargy in the nation more to the apathy of the people than to the dissensions among the leaders. The lectu-



Mr. E. Raghavendra Roa, who has formed the New Ministry in C. P.

rer characterised the work of the Gauhati Congress as amounting virtually to a zero and strongly criticised the walk-in and walk-out policy of the Swaraj Party which bore no fruit in the past and promised no better results in the future.

He made an eloquent appeal exhorting the workers to move among the masses, work for them and create in them a spirit of stubborn resistance to the bureaucracy without which any hope of securing the deliverance of the motherland was doomed to be a mere dream. Babu Chakravarti left to-day for Wardha.—A. P.

INFLUENZA IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

WIDE-SPREAD OUTBREAK.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

According to the Ministry of Health Statistics, deaths from influenza, last week, were exactly double those of the previous week. As influenza is not notifiable, only mortality figures are available. These show that the outbreak is becoming widespread. Deaths in London and the great towns of England and Wales for the week ended 1st January were 86, and for the week ended 8th January 172. The outbreak is described as of the "old-age type" affecting also the "very young", but people between 25 and 45 are comparatively exempt This is the reversal of 1918 epidemic when old and young appeared to be immune.—Reuter's Special.

RESPONSIVISTS & GAUHATI RESOLUTIONS.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY.

CONGRALUTATIONS TO C. P. MINISTERS.

MR. BAPTISTA'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Responsive Co-operation Party was held on the 11th, 12th and 13th instant in Bombay, and the following business was transacted:—

(1) Mr. Baptista's resignation of his Vice-Presidentship and membership of the Party was accepted according to his request.

(2) As for the letters which he had written to the "Indian National Herald" complaining of the behaviour of the President and some leading members of the Party with reference to his candidature at the last election, it was resolved to send to him the accompanying letter to be signed by Messrs. Kelkar and Aney.

(3) The following resolution was passed with reference to the death fo Swami Shraddhanandji:—

"This meeting of the Executive Committee of the Responsive Co-operation Party expresses its deep sorrow at the tragic death of Swami Shraddhanandji and offers to Prof. Indra and other relations of the Swamiji its heart-felt sympathy in their sad bereavement. The Swamiji died a real hero's death as a victim of the great and glorious work which he carried on for years in spite of great difficulties, in the cause of Hindu regeneration and consolidation. It is tragic that so glorious a life should have been terminated so cruelly, but the Committee hopes that his death will have the effect of strengthening the noble cause for which the Swamiji paid the penalty of his life."

It was further resolved that a copy of this resolution should be sent to Prof. Indra.

(4) It was resolved that a letter be sent to the members of the Party in the Provincial and Central Legislatures to the effect that they should adhere to the programme of the Party notwithstanding the resolutions of the Congress at Gauhati, and work, if necessary, in conjunction with other parties so as to attain the object of the Responsive Co-operation Party as regards the Programme and the Policy to be pursued in the Legislatures.

CONGRATULATIONS TO C. P. MINISTERS.

(5) It was also resolved that letters be sent congratulating the Responsivist and the Independent Congress Party members of the C. P. Legislative Council on their having organized a united Party in that Council for attaining the objects of the Party and for successfully going to the preliminary stages of the formation of Ministries.

(6) Resolved letters of congratulation be sent to the Hon. Mr. Raghavendra Rao and the Hon. Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, the Ministers in the C. P. Government, and also to Mr. B. G. Khaparde for his election as the Deputy Pzesident of the C. P. Legislative Council.

REPLY TO MR. BAPTISTA.

Sardar Griha,
Bombay, 12th January, 1927.

Dear Mr. Baptista,

We had a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Responsive Co-operation Party yesterday and to-day. We were told that you had been invited to attend the same. So we waited, but unfortunately, you did not come.

We note that you have written to the press about your grievances against the President and other members of the Party. May we say that it would have been better if, before having recourse to the press, you, having regard to the responsible position you hold in the Party, had put this matter before a meeting of the Executive Committee and, given them an opportunity of ascertaining how far your grievance was justified. Mr. Jayakar, the President of the Party, has left the matter entirely in our hands and suggested that we should go into the question. For that purpose, we request you as soon as possible to send us a complete statement of your grievances with such proofs as you may have in support of the same. Mr. Jayakar has promised, similarly, to give us all facilities to enable us to come to an independent judgment on this unfortunate controversy. The Secretary, of course, will write to you formally in this matter, but we have taken the liberty of addressing you personally, as we are desirous that, if the unfortunate controversy is due to any misunderstanding every effort should be made to clear it, and further, to satisfy ourselves whether any cause has been given to you for any legitimate feeling of injury.

We hope that you will respond to our request in the spirit in which we have made it.

Yours Sincerely,
Sd. N. C. KELKAR,
Sd. M. S. ANEY.

Joseph Baptista, Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Matherpacady,
Mazagon,
Bombay.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN C. P.

AMENDING BILL IN COUNCIL.

The Local Government intend to introduce a bill amending the C. P. Primary Education Act, 1920, in the C. P. Legislative Council. The objects of the Bill are to reduce from five to four years the minimum difference between the ages between which the attendance of a child at a primary school shall be compulsory, to render it possible for local authorities to apply compulsion gradually, commencing for example with children between the ages of six and eight years and gradually extending the difference between the ages between which compulsion shall be applied.

STORY OF A SNAKE.

The story of how the presence of mind of Mrs. Gore, living in the Vallibhai chawl, Mahal, Nagpur, saved the lives of her sons from the clutches of a snake has come to light lately here.

While Mrs. Gore was feeding her young children, to her great surprise she saw a poisonous snake suddenly appear and rush towards her children. With commendable presence of mind and promptitude she caught hold of the serpent's head, brought it down stairs and, with the help of her neighbours, cut off its head. On examining her fingers it was found that in the struggle that followed the reptile had managed to bite the lady; but as it could not turn on its sides (the snake can only inject poison when it turns on its sides) the snake could not use its poison teeth, and the gallant lady by her presence of mind not only saved herself but also her dear children.

The Governor in Council has acknowledged the liberality shown by Seth Nathmal Daga of Arang in the Raipur District in constructing a sarai for public use in the town of Dhamtari in the Raipur District, at a cost of Rs. 16,000.

The latest health report shows that there were 72 deaths from plague during the week in 10 towns and 23 villages. The disease is prevalent in Nagpur, Chanda, Narsinghpur, Betul and Akola districts. Precautionary measures are being taken and medical relief provided by an epidemic dispensary and vaccination staff. The rat destruction campaign is being carried on vigorously.

SHATRUNJAYA DISPUTE

MR. HAJI'S RESOLUTION IN THE ASSEMBLY

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.

Mr. Sarabhai Haji, M.L.A., has given notice of a resolution recommending to the Governor-General in Council that a Commission of inquiry be appointed to investigate the rights of the Jain community on the Shatrunjaya Hill and approaches thereto.

Another resolution forwarded by him recommends that a Commission consisting of a majority of Indian members with an Indian Chairman be appointed to investigate the present position of Banking Institutions' facilities and conditions in India and make recommendations for their improvement and expansion with particular reference to the provision in adequate quantity and appropriate form of the capital or finance necessary for the development of industries and agriculture in India.

Another resolution recommends the compulsory employment of qualified Indian Officers and Engineers on board ships regularly engaged in the Coasting Trade of India as recommended by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee.

Mr. Haji has also given notice of a bill to reserve the Coastal Traffic of Indian vessels and a bill to abolish the deferred Rebate System.—A.P.

SENSATION IN CINE WORLD

NON-INFLAMMABLE FILM INVENTED.

RUGBY, Jan. 12.

The "Westminister Gazette" states that Mr. Malabar who is a Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society has, after fourteen years' experimental work, invented a non-inflammable cinematograph film.—B. O. W.

CONDONING SWAMI'S MURDER

SIND MUSLIMS PREACH BOYCOTT OF HINDUS

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Jan. 13.

A public meeting of Mohammadans was held recently in a secluded place where instead of condemning the murder of Swami Shraddhananda, the boycott of Hindus was reported to have been preached. Also it is reported a song was sung praying to God to shower calamities on the Hindu community.—A. P.

ALL-BURMA DEFEAT COMPLETE

M. C. C. WIN BY 10 WKTS

RANGOON, Jan. 13.

The M. C. C. won their second fixture in Rangoon by ten wickets. The visitors were out for 276 runs just before lunch interval, and then Burma going in on their second venture made 137 fifteen minutes from the drawing of the stumps. They having made 144 in first innings M.C.C. required six runs to win which they scored without the loss of wicket.

The team leave tomorrow for Madras.—A. P.

HEIR-APPARENT OF BARODA

APPOINTED MEMBER OF STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

BARODA, Jan. 13.

The Heir-Apparent Prince Pratap Sinh Raje, having attained majority, has been appointed additional member of the State Executive Council that he may be able to understand and grasp the actual procedure and mechanism of the administration. In addition to this lectures on politics, economics and jurisprudence have been arranged for the benefit of the Prince.—Free Press.

GRUESOME MURDER IN DELHI

DELHI, Jan. 13.

A gruesome murder was reported in the early hour of this morning at the Central



Mr. S. Venkatachalam Chetty, ex-president of the Madras Corporation has been elected leader of the Congress Party in Madras Legislative Council.

Police Station. It is stated that a man named Kanahya who had a shop in Dareeba lived with his wife at Shah Indara (near Chandni Chowk). Late last night, going home, he found his wife murdered and lying in a pool of blood with her throat cut as under. A broken razor and an iron bar were lying by her side and all her ornaments were removed and taken away as also her money was missing. No arrest has yet been made but investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

"BENGALEE" DEFAMATION CASE

CALCAUTTA, Jan. 13.

On January 3rd Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Deputy Mayor of Calcutta, obtained an exparte decree for Rs. 7,500 against Mr. B. Chakravarti, Editor-in-Chief of the "Bengalee", and Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, printer of that paper, as damages for alleged libel contained in an article published in "Bengalee" of 27th July last headed "Behind the scene." To-day before Mr. Justice Pearson an application was made on behalf of Mr. B. Chakravarti for setting aside that exparte decree against him and for giving an opportunity to contest the suit. His Lordship set aside the decree against Mr. B. Chakravarti.—A.P.

FRONTIER COMM TTEE REPORT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

It is understood that Mr. Jinnah will ask in the Legislative Assembly for information regarding the steps taken by Government to give effect to the resolution of the Assembly in the North-West Frontier Province.

Dr. Sir Harsingh Gour will urge, by a resolution, the creation of a Privy Council in India.

Mr. Mahmood Suharawardy will move in the Council of State that the Government of India should set apart the revenue derived from motor transport for the creation of a central road development fund to open up the rural areas in the interest of the agriculturists.—A.P.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON. Jan. 13.

Reuter learns that powers interested fully realise that position in Shanghai is entirely different from that at Hankow and it may be taken for granted that such steps as are possible are being taken in view of labour troubles there. Even many Chinese are getting active in direction of avoiding labour trouble; for there is large section of moderate Chinese opinion at Shanghai which is dead against anything in nature of labour trouble.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Foochow.—Number of students ransacked to-day a Japanese shop and confiscated and burned considerable quantity of goods. Customs and transit passes for foreign goods save been refused recognition.—Reuter Special.

TOKIO, Jan. 13.

It is learned that the Foreign Office has decided to instruct the Japanese Minister at Peking to protest against the imposition of the Washington Sur-Taxes. It is not likely that Japan will resort to force unless Chinese forcibly attempt to collect taxes.—Reuter Special.

TSINGTO, Jan. 13.

"Dairen" expresses opinion that Chinese declaration is intended to facilitate domestic loan rather than actual collection of proposed takes.—Reuter Special.

LONDON. Jan. 13.

New York—American newspapers generally are not greatly excited over Kellogg's statement with regard to Red Activity in Central America.—Reuter Special.

London Jan. 13.

"New York Times" in a leader expresses opinion that it is unworthy of American traditions for Government to allege motive for its actions in Nicaragua. There is ignoble fear of Russian Revolution aries whose long record of blundering disaster shows that they are not really to be feared by any nation, least of all the United States.

The "New York World" declares: If American people want peace they must begin to fight for it now. They cannot trust good intentions or wisdom of State Department for it is clearly looking for trouble.—Reuter.

RANGOON, Jan. 13.

Hubert Stern, the Frenchman who had been charged by the police with the alleged attempt to murder Miss Wall, a fellow passenger on board "Ellora" on her voyage from Calcutta to Rangoon during the last month and who was remanded for observation as to his mental condition in the mental hospital was adjudged a lunatic and the case against him has been withdrawn. The District Magistrate said the accused being adjudged a lunatic his court had no locus standi regarding him. Stern will therefore be detained and treated in the mental hospital as a civil lunatic.—A. P.

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

An effort is being made by missionary societies to start a union mission tuberculosis sanitorium in Punjab on the lines of the Madanapale Sanatorium in South India. In this connection Mr. Frimodt Moller, Medical Superintendent of the latter Sanatorium has delivered lantern lectures in the Y. M. C. A. Hall.—A. P.

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

The Governor of Madras and Viscountess Goschen were the principal guests at the Madras European Association's annual dinner to-night. Replying to the toast the Governor said as an independent body the European Association should render great assistance to advance constitutional Government in India. He reminded the members of the Association who had received a heritage of constitutional Government based on the spirit of freedom, law and order to assist this country towards the attainment of that ideal by same advance from sound foundations.—A. P.

GIVE UP SELFISH POLITICAL AIMS

MR LANGFORD JAMES ADVICE TO EUROPEANS

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

In the course of a message to the Madras European Association on the occasion of the annual dinner held this evening, Mr. Langford James says: "You are doing much to stabilise your community on an All-India basis. You in Madras realise, as we all must, that our community must eliminate as far as bis humanly possible all selfish political aims. Our first consideration must be the general good of the body politic. The political future of India depends upon the members of all communities including our own, working together with sincerity and goodwill to construct a scheme which will secure a stable, honest and efficient Government. In such constructive work, we can play a most important part. Our watchword must be sane advance on sound foundations. We should preach this doctrine fearlessly. I believe it will prove to be the common basis for all communities."—Free Press.

MR. SHAPURJI SAKLATWALLA, M. P.

TRUSTED FRIEND OF LABOUR.

LIFE-STORY AT A GLANCE.

"An inveterate enemy of Capitalism and a Trusted friend of Labour!" that is how one can describe Mr. Shapurji Dorabji Saklatwala, M.P., who is arriving at Bombay to-day noon by "S. S. Razmak". The delay of the British authorities in sanctioning his pass-port and the refusal of the Egyptian Government to permit his landing at Port Said have added immensely to the world-wide popularity which Mr. Saklatwalla already commands. As the whole of India's labour population is very much interested in Mr. Saklatwalla's visit to his mother-country and elaborate preparations are being made everywhere to accord him a fitting welcome, it is not inopportune at this hour to give a snap-shot resume of his life-story.

A PRECOCIOUS CHILD.

Born in March 1874, Mr. Shapurji Saklatwalla adds one more link to the illustrious chain of the Saklatwalla family so well-known to this city in the early forties and fifties of the last century. His father Dorabji was a famous Parsi merchant and his mother late Jerbai was a sister of the late J. N. Tata. In those days the Saklatwalla family was noted for its rigid orthodoxy and Shapurji's father and grand-father were always looked upon as staunch Zoroastrians. This religious atmosphere in which Shapurji was born and brought up, has, even o this day, left an indelible impress upon the frame of his mind. Those who have the good fortune of knowing him from his very infancy tell us that even in his teens he was extraordinarily precocious. He finished his education from the St. Xavier's Institutions in this city. Reports have it that he was a very good debator even in his College days.

HIS EARLY CAREER.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwalla's conection with the illustrious Tata family, gave him, in his early days, splendid opportunities to study the commercial and industrial situations of this country. Out from College he threw himself heart and soul into the field of industry. He was mainly instrumental in the inauguration of "Tata Iron and Steel Works Ltd," under the able guidance of Mr. J. N. Tata himself. Then for some time he had been on the survey of iron works throughout the length and breadth of this country and the mass of valuable information he collected in his travels, contributed, in no mean measure, to the enviable success of the Tata concerns. While yet thirty-one he proceeded to England in 1905 and joined his duties there as an assistant in Tata Ltd. in London.

HIS POLITICAL CAREER.

Mr. Saklatwala is not one of those men in the common rut, who are satisfied with what they have got. His is an ambitious mind which alone can set limitations to his achievements. In the year 1910, he began a new role of life by becoming an active member of the Independent Labour Party in Great Britain. His career as a politician is characterized by uncommon dash and courage. After the formation of the Third International, he started a tremendous agitation to affiliate the Independent Labour Party to the International and on his final failure in doing that he resigned from the party. Sufferings of the poor labouring under the cruelties of capitalism, struck a responsive chord in his heart and he immediately allied himself with the cause which the British Communist Party was espousing. Since that moment he has been regarded as one of the foremost Communists of the world. Amongst his multifarious activities as a member of the Communist Party, he founded the "Workers' Welfare League" which has been doing splendid work ever since its inception. In the year 1922, he fought the Parliamentary election for the first time and got elected to the British Parment from the Battersea Division. He was defeated in the next general election. However, he regained his seat again in the general election of 1924 which came as a consequence of that unfortunate political stunt known as "Zinovieff's letter."

MOST MISUNDERSTOOD MAN.

As a parliamentary debator, Mr. Shapurji Saklatwalla holds a very high position among the best politicians of Great Britain.

He occupies the back bench on the Opposition side of the House of Commons, however his speeches are more applauded than those made by many a front-bencher. Unfortunately Mr. Saklatwalla is a most misunderstood man on the floor of the Commons. His style of debate is extremely trenchant and uncompromising. He never makes any secret of what he feels and therein lies his real greatness. His untiring and uncompromising espousal of the cause of British labourers has made him an idol of millions who are ever ready to follow him through thick and thin. His public speeches are attended by thousands and his outspoken utterances are hailed through the nooks and corners of the labour world.

ENEMY OF CAPITALISTS.

In championing the cause of the poor, Mr. Shapurji Saklatwalla has made himself an enemy of the rich. He has suffered immensely at the hands of the British Government which is at present dominated by British Capitalists.

After the great General Strike in England last year, he was the first victim to the Emergency Regulations Act. He spent two months in an English goal for making a sespeech and then returned into the field of activities as the same old uncepentant Saklatwalla. The harder the knocks he receives, the more undaunted he becomes. By his infinite power of sufferance he has shown to the world at large what hard stuff a patriotic Indian is made of.

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MANUFACTURE OF WIRE NAILS.

TARIFF BOARD ENQUIRY.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

Mr. C. A. Alexander, General Manager of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company, Jamshedpur, gave evidence before the Tariff Board to-day, explaining their position with regard to the manufacture of rods suitable for the manufacture of wire and wire nail.

Replying to a question by the President whether it would be better in the national interests that the manufacture of wire and wire nails should be carried on separately or whether it should be carried on in connection with steel works, witness stated that he did not know what the capacity was. If it was going to pay at all it must be necessary to produce to the maximum capacity of the plant. But he was not aware whether nail machines were run for 20 hours.

In reply to another question, he said negotiations had taken place in connection with taking over the managing agency of the Wire Products, Limited, by the Steel Company. He was told that the Steel Company had asked for a statement regarding the position of the Indian Steel Wire Products but he coulld not say whether that was received or not.—A. P.

RESPONSIVIST-LIBERAL COALITION IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

The Associated Press learns from Sir P. C. Mitter that the non-Swarajists Hindu group in the Bengal Legislative Council is acting in close co-operation. The group is composed of Liberals and Responsivists. Mr. B. Chakravarty will remain the leader of the Responsivists and Sir P. C. Mitter of the Liberals. The two parties will act togethe rin colition but without merging each its separate entity in the others. It is further stated that there will be no contention between the parties about the formation of a Ministry or the personnel of the Hindu Minister as it will be decided between Mr. Chakravarti and Sir Provash as to whether the one or the other will accept if it were offered to either of them.—A. P.

FEAST OF REIS MAGOES AT GORAI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Jan. 12.

The Parish Feast of Reis Magoes was as usual celebrated by the Parishioners in their Church at Gorai, on Sunday the 9th inst., with great pomp and solemnity. The High Mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock and the Blessed Sacrament was exposed during the mass. The music played on the occasion by the local young men's band was appreciated. The feature of the day was the eloquent and impressive sermon delivered by Rev. Fr. J. Pereira and drew a large concourse of people including numerous guests who were invited by the villagers.

INDIAN M. P.'S ARRIVAL.



Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., with his wife.



Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, and his wife in Parsee Dress.

EX-MAHARAJA OF INDORE.



P. P. A.

Sir Tukojirao Holkar, ex-Maharaja of Indore is seen here with Miss Nancy Ann Miller who with her mother, is a member of the Rajah's entourage. The Maharajah is reported, to have asserted after visiting the garden of Del Monte that California should be advertised as a paradise for exiled kings.

"RETROGRADE AND MISCHIEVOUS."

THE CURRENCY BILL.

BOMBAY SHROFF MAHAJAN'S CONDEMNATION.

The Secretary Bombay Shroff Association has addressed a letter to the Secretary, Government of India Legislative Department, Delhi, on the question of the Currency Bill from which a few extracts are given below:—

The Bill now circulated for opinion proposes to carry out two of the main recommendations of the Royal Commission on Currency and Finance, viz. the introduction of what is called the Gold Bullion Standard and the alteration of the gold value of the rupee. After a very careful consideration of its clauses my Committee regret that they must strongly condemn the Bill as it now stands. It is a retrograde and mischievous measure postponing indefinitely the establishment of a real gold standard and ushering in a new ratio of exchange which is fraught with disastrous consequences to agriculture, trade and industries. It spells ruin to the teeming millions of this country; it will further paralyse trade and industry which are already passing through an unprecedented strain owing to the operation of a policy which it is proposed through this Bill to embody in statute.

A RETROGRADE POLICY.

So far as gold for export purposes is concerned, the option left to the currency authority to give gold or gold exchange in foreign countries which are on a gold standard is highly retrograde and is fraught with the most mischievous consequences to the gold reserves of India. It is amazing that a Royal Commission, charged with the duty of recommending the best standard for this country, should have proposed the extension of the wrong practice of diverting Indian gold out of India. To-day most of the Indian gold reserves are in England. Under the new system now proposed other countries besides England like France, America, Russia, Japan and others may have located in their central banks gold reserve belonging to India in anticipation of a remote necessity that might arise once in ten years for India to make payment to these countries when the balance of trade is adverse to India.

SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES FOR INDIA.

India is a producing country and instead of paying out gold she has to receive gold from other countries. If anything, the proper course would be to have gold reserve from other countries kept in India, to enable India to receive payments in gold to which she is entitled. The recommendation now made, not only diverts India's gold on a larger scale than before, but further exposes our gold in foreign countries to the risk of being rendered useless in times of stress or war if those countries decide to place an embargo on gold as they did during last great war. It is unfortunate that with their eyes open the Royal Commission should have proposed an arrangement fraught with such serious consequences with little necessity and with less justification.

One allied question connected with this gold bullion standard is that Government propose to demonetise the sovereign. It is difficult to understand the object underlying this proposal. There are, on a rough estimate, nearly 200 crores-worth of sovereigns in India to-day. If it is the aim of the Government that by demonetising the sovereigns they will be able to take them out of the hoards, my Committee venture to submit that any such expectation of more liable to be frustrated by such a step. For, the want of confidence, that may be caused by demonetising the gold coin, may be so serious, that people may take to hoarding both the gold coin and the gold. The motive of the Commission in recommending the demonetisation of sovereign is difficult to understand and without being uncharitable to the 9 members of the Commission who recommend it, my Committee wish to lodge their emphatic protest against this recommendation of the Commission being embodied in the statute. My Committee are therefore entirely opposed to the demonetisation of the sovereign.

RATIO OF RUPEE TO GOLD.

Coming to the question of the ratio of the rupee to gold, the Commission has recommended that the rupee should be at 18d. gold in place of the 16d. gold which was the rate in pre-war times. The Indian monetary system established in 1898 is the basis of all enterprises for the last 30 years. Our industries are based on that ratio, which was styled and accepted as the 'Permanent' ratio of the rupee to gold. Wages and taxation have been fixed and calculated on the standard introduced in 1898. Any alteration of this ratio, therefore, ought to be made, if at all, only unavoidably and with scrupulous care. It is often forgotten, that the rupee is a token, worth 7.53 grains of gold, and the fact, that it is a legal tender to any amount, has misled many people into believing that the rupee is a standard coin. All the mistakes and the fallacies underlying the arguments of those who are endeavouring for a change in the ratio of the rupee to gold could be traced to this mistaken notion that the rupee is a standard of that the rupee is no standard coin. Its intrinsic value is of no concern whatever. It stands in our monetary system for 1-15th of the sovereign gold, just as the shilling stands in England for 1-20th of the sovereign rrespective of the value of its silver contents.

TAMPERING WITH CURRENT COIN.

If we do not allow ourselves to lose sight of this cardinal fact in our monetary system, but remember the fact that the whole of the financial and economic fabric of the country during the last thirty years has its root in the standard established in 1898 and further remember, that a legally established money standard ought to be held more sacred and inviolable than any other law of the land, this tampering with the current coin of the country which is now proposed by the Commission and accepted by the Government would appear as an outrage on the confidence of the people in the acceptancee by the Government of the Fowler Committee's recommendations of linking the rupee at 1-4. This fact alone is sufficient and conclusive against any alteration of the ratio.

The policy followed by the Government since October 1924 at least would be unthinkable in any self-governing country. For, since October 1924 Government have by executive action alone been trying to work up a ratio which they selected for reasons best known to themselves. And when, in maintaining that ratio as much as 35 crores have to be deflatid in a period of less than 9 months, the daring of the Government must be styled as staggering. My Committee are deliberately of opinion, that the overwhelming majority of the people are wholly and decisively against the new ratio.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN TURKEY.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH SWISS & BELGIAN GROUPS.

TURKISH AS NATIONAL LANGUAGE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

STAMBOUL, Dec. 20.

The Turkish Government have been devoting large sums of money out of the annual incomes of the country to Railway construction; for the foreign financial groups were not willing to finance the enterprise on honourable terms. Yet they were blamed of turning down the offers of their foreign "friends" who were ready to "help" them in developing the economic resources of Anatolia. As a typical offer, I may quote the terms on which the British "friends" of Turkey, offered a loan to the Republic:—"If the Baghdad Railway were run under British management, the British bankers would advance £50,000,000!" Can any self-respecting and sovereign nation stoop to accept such a loan?

Negotiations which have been going on for some time past between the Turkish Government and the Swedish and Belgian groups for constructing new lines, have been successfully concluded. The Belgians undertake to construct 420 kilometres of railway line in three years from Kaisiri to Sivas and from Sivas to Tourhal. The Government will themselves construct the lines joining Angora to Kaisiri and Tourhal to Samsun.

The Port of Samsun also will be constructed by the Belgians.

The Belgians will finish their construction in three years and will be re-imbursed for their outlay in 7 years. Payment will be made by the Turkish Government to the Belgians, half in advance and half in Treasury Bonds to mature within seven years. The Agricultural Bank of Turkey is guaranteeing the regularity of payment and the Government have devoted the proceeds of the monopolies of tobacco, spirits and match industry to back these bonds.

The Swedish group will construct in all 1,080 kilometres of railway in two parts, the first between Angora and Erglis and the second between Ulu Kishle (on the Baghdad Railway) and Diarbeker, which will pass through the City of Malatia and the Copper Mines district of Arghans. The Angora-Ergeli Line will export the timber of the forest regions on either side of the Line. The Swedish group undertakes to finish the construction of the lines in five years and will be reimbursed for its capital after ten years on the same terms as the Belgian financiers. Both the groups will provide a cash sum as a security for beginprovide a cash sum as a security for beginning the work at the appointed time, which will be forfeited in case the contractors fail to abide by the terms of the agreement. This deal definitely proves that Turkey is ready to welcome foreign capital provided it is available at honourable terms.

TURKISH LANGUAGE.

So far the Turkish language has been a neglected language in Turkey—a very strange phenomenon! Once Arabic, being the Islamic language, received all the attention which the native language of the country deserved and the result was that hardly any work of note on Theology was available in Turkish here. The economics of the country having been so far controlled by the non-Turks and non-Moslems, Turkish possessed no economical or commercial literature of importance.

But now matters are changed. The Nationalist Government is patronising the national language. All commercial and industrial, religious and educational, civil and military institutions have been ordered by the Government to keep their books in Turkish and Turkish only. The Greeks and Jews will of course cry and say that Turks are trying to squeeze them out of existence. But no reasonable man can and should justify and listen to them.

MR. K. REDDI RESIGNS DY. LEADERSHIP OF CONGRESS PARTY

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

It is understood that Mr. Koti Reddi who was elected one of the Deputy Leaders of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council at the meeting of the Party held last Sunday, has resigned, and it is probable that Mr. S. Satyamurti who does not hold any official position in the Council Party, will, if he is willing, be elected to fill the vacancy at the next meeting of the Party which, it is stated, will be held on the 23rd January.—A. P.

DROP IN TATA STEEL.

(Continued from page 7).

of British Standard steel to that of Continental steel which has recently occurred, renders it improbable that this method of evasion would be attempted except perhaps in the case of plates and black sheets. We think, therefore, that it should be provided that the additional duties should be imposed on steel of non-British origin and that power should be taken by the Governor General in Council to prescribe the conditions in which steel shall be deemed to be of British origin for the purpose of this Act. Among the conditions which may be laid down it is suggested that for the reasons indicated in paragraph 164 steel shall be deemed to be of British origin when the whole of the rolling and finishing processes from the stage of bloom, billet or sheet bar have been carried out in Great Britain or in the case of fabricated steel, when such steel is used for fabrication. It is also suggested that all steel shipped from a port other than a British port should be presumed to be of non-British origin unless the contrary is proved.

CONTINUATION OF THE POLICY OF PROTECTION.

The present Steel Industry (Protection) Act sanctions the imposition of duties on imported steel and the grant of bounties on Indian steel for a period of three years. Although the acceptance of the policy of protection as regards the Indian Steel industry is declared in the preamble to the Act and provision is made in section 6 for an enquiry into the necessity for the continuance of protection after March, 1927, the duties and bounties, as provided under the Act, terminate automatically at the end of three years. There is no definite statement in the Act that the protection will be continued, if necessary, at the expiry of this period and from the evidence which we have received it is clear that the public is not convinced that such is Government's intention. We have already stated our view that the object of protection will not be fully attained unless India becomes self-supporting in regard to those kinds of steel which experience shows can be manufactured in this country; as we have explained in the previous chapter this will not be possible so long as fresh capital is not attracted to the industry and there is but one steel works in the country. It is, therefore, a matter of great importance that, so far as possible, the public should be reassured as to the future of Indian Steel industry by the form of legislative enactment. We think that no period should be fixed at the end of which the duties now proposed should terminate. The Act should provide that the basic duties should remain in force until they have been reduced, increased, or otherwise modified, after a statutory enquiry held not earlier than the year 1933-34. At the same time, both the preamble and the operative part of the Act should be so worded as to leave no room for doubt that assistance will be extended to the industry even after the expiry of the seven year period, if the conditions are such as to justify such a course.

COMPULSORY DEPRECIATION.

The future of the Steel industry largely depends on the formation of a reserve sufficient not only to provide against the depreciation of the existing plant but also to enable the most modern machinery to be installed. In order to ensure that adequate sums are set aside for depreciation and that the funds so provided are not diverted to other objects, power should be taken to frame rules prescribing the amount which should be set aside from time to time and the manner in which such amount may be expended. Although no immediate exercise of the power may be necessary, it apepars to us expedient for Government to arm itself with such power to be exercised shoiud occasion arise.

NECESSITY OF CONSIDERING THE PROPOSALS AS A WHOLE.

In concluding this report we desire to emphasize the inter-dependence of the several duties which we have recommended and that, although our proposals cover a variety of products, it is impossible to separate each proposal and confine attention to it alone. The figures of works costs and the distribution of the over-head charges and profit, which to a arlge extent govern the amount of protection required, presuppose an approximate allocation of output between the various classes of finished steel. This allocation is determined on a consideration of economy in working arrangements and of the market for the various classes of finished product. It is obvious, therefore, that a change in any one duty so considerable as to necessitate a material redistribution of output, might have the effect of seriously disturbing the calculations on which other duties are based. For example any reduction of duty on galvanized sheet which would curtail the output might well raise the works costs of black sheets from which galvanized sheets are produced. Further, the rolled steel industry is a basic industry, and it naturally follows that any change in the proposed duties on rolled steel will affect the proposals for other industries also. We can best illustrate our meaning by referring to the connection between the engineering industries and the rolled steel industry. We have assumed that under our proposals the Tata Iron and Steel Company will be able to manufacture and sell at a reasonable profit, certain quantics of structural sections, ordinarily used by the engineering industries. If the protective duties on those sections were raised, a corresponding increase would be required in the duty on fabricated steel. On the other hand, if no protection were granted to the fabricated steel industry, the sale of structural sections might be so restricted as to compel the Steel Company to roll larger quantities of bars or other products, which could not be disposed of except at lower nett prices in the more distant markets. Thus it would be difficult to foresee the exact financial effect of any substantial change in the duties now proposed without a re-examination of the whole position, and we therefore suggest that, so far as may be found possible, our proposals may be considered not as separate recommendations as to the duty appropriate for each class of steel, but as a considered and connected scheme for the grant of protection to the Steel industry as a whole.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

In Chapter XII the Board summaries their recommendations regarding rolled steel and fabricated steel as follows:—

(1) A review of the progress of the Steel industry during the past three years clearly shows the success of the policy of protection adopted in 1924. While the assistance given has been in no way excessive, it has substantially improved the position of the Indian Steel industry.

(2) The output of finished steel at Jamshedpur was about 163,000 tons in 1923-24. The output in 1926-27 will probably be about 380,000 tons. We estimate that the output in the next seven years will average 500,000 tons and that the output in 1933-34 will be 600,000 tons of finished steel.

(3) The costs of manufacture have fallen as the output of steel has risen and we expect the reduction of costs to continue. The average works cost of all finished steel was Rs. 126·5 per ton in 1923-24. Although the manufacture of the more expensive articles such as black sheet and galvanized sheet has commenced only since 1923-24, the average cost of all steel in August, 1926, was as low as Rs. 98·4 per ton and we anticipate that the average cost in 1933-34 will be only Rs. 78·8 per ton.

(4) An allowance of Rs. 39 per ton of finished steel will be adequate for overhead charges and fair profit for an average output of 500,000 tons during the next few years.

(5) If the rupee price of imported steel had remained at the 1923 level, little or no protection would be required. Prices of imported steel have, however, fallen substantially and unless protection is continued, it will not be possible to manufacture and sell Indian steel in competition with the imported product; the continuance of protection is, therefore, necessary.

(6) The payament of bounties should no longer form a part of the scheme of protection.

(7) Competition in certain products comes almost entirely from the United Kingdom, and in others from the United Kingdom and the Continent. We regard it as probable that the prices of British steel in the future will be fairly stable, but the course of Continental prices cannot be foreseen. On economic grounds, therefore, it is advisable that two scales of duties be imposed, a basic duty fixed with reference to the price of British steel and an additional duty based on the margin between British and Continental prices, allowance being made for the difference in quality between the two kinds of steel. The basic duty will be levied on steel coming from all countries while the additional duties will be confined to non-British steel.

(8) A double scale of duties will best serve the economic welfare of the country generally and lead to an equitable distribution of the burden over the different classes of consumers, and at the same time ensure the stability of the scheme of protection.

(9) We have considered the question of recommending 'anti-dumping' duties, and we are of opinion that the imposition of such duties is impracticable.

(10) We believe that by 1933-34, the Indian industry should be able to meet British competition without the assistance of any protective or revenue duty, but that if Continental prices remain at their present level some measure of protection may still be required.

(11) While no time limit should be fixed for the continuance of the policy of protection, the basic duties should remain in force until increased, reduced, or otherwise modified after a statutory enquiry to be held not earlier than 1933-34.

(12) The additional duties may be reduced or raised during the period if the prices of non-British steel justify the change.

(13) The scheme of protection is not only adequate for the existing firm but affords the necessary encouragement for the expansion of the industry, provided that the Act giving effect to the proposals makes it clear that protection will be continued so long as economic justification for it exists.

(14) The scales of duties recommended involve a distinctly smaller amount of protection than the existing scheme, and the price of steel in India should be lower than at any period since the great war.

(15) We are of the opinion that power should be taken by the Governor-General-in-Council to ensure that proper provision for depreciation is made from time to time.

(16) The low level of duty proposed on rails is justifiable only if the Government arrange to purchase the whole of their requirements of rails in India so far as they can be produced in the country.

(17) It is essential in that interest of the Indian industry that railways should encourage the use of Indian structural steel by revising the designs for bridges and other structures so as to permit of the utilization of the maximum amount of steel manufactured in India.

(18) The conditions of employment of Indian labour at Jamshedpur are found to be satisfactory, and good progress is being made in the appointment of Indians to the higher technical posts.

(19) Partly as a result of the recommendations regarding the duties required on rolled steel, it is proposed that in place of the present 25 per cent. "ad valorem" duty on fabricated steel, the basic duty should be 17 per cent. "ad valorem" and that an additional duty of Rs. 13 per ton should be imposed on fabricated steel imported from elsewhere than the United Kingdom.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

168. We recommend the imposition of the following duties†:—

Product	Basic duty	Additional duty.
	Rs. per ton	Rs. per ton
Rails 30 lbs. per yard and over	13	...
Fish plates for above	Revenue duty (Minimum Rs. 6 per ton).	...
Structural sections (including wrought iron)	19	11
Bar and rod (including wrought iron) Spikes and tie bars, Rails under 30 lbs. per yard and fish-plates for same	26	11
Plates	20	16
Ordinary sheets	35	24
Galvanized sheet	38	...
Steel sleepers	10	...
Fabricated steel structures*	17 per cent. 'ad valorem' (minimum Rs. 22 per ton)	13
Coal tubs and tipping wagons	Ditto	13

*The minimum basic duty and the additional duty on fabricated steel of other kinds vary according to the duties on the kinds of rolled steel used.

† The proposed sections of the Tariff Schedule embodying the Board's recommendations in detail are shown in Annexure B.

TATA DIRECTORS TO MEET.

The Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel are immediately meeting to consider the Tariff Board's report.

KAIJURI SRIPUR LOOT CASE.

JUDGMENT DELIVERED.

PABNA, Jan. 12.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Hallow, Special Magistrate in the Kaijuri Sripur loot case in which eightyfive Mahomedans were charged with looting the Hindu houses of the village of Kaijuri Sripur during the communal disturbances in July last. Seventytwo of the accused were sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment each and two to three months rigorous imprisonment. Badaruddin alias Bidu Pramanik who was a student of the Edward College was bound down and ten were acquitted.—A. P.

SIR J. S. KELTIE DEAD.

A FAMOUS GEOGRAPHER.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The death has occurred of Sir John Scott Keltie.—Reuter's Special.

(Sir John Scott Keltie, Kt., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., F.S.A., LL.D., was born at Dunleed in 1840, and worked for many years as Sub-editor of "Nature", and as Joint Editor of the "Geographical Journal." He became President of the Geographical Section of the British Association, 1887. He won several gold medals, (including the Victoria Medal, R.G.S., in 1917.) He was the author of several publications.)

FRENCH AVIATOR'S SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Marseilles.—Airman Bernard has arrived here completing his journey from France to Madagascar and back.—Reuter.

TRADE RETURNS FOR DECEMBER.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The Board of Trade Returns for December show imports at £113,312,000, and exports at £49,707,000, an increase of 18,000 and a decrease of £3,356,000 respectively compared with November.

Imports for 1926 totalled £1,242,863,000, and exports £651,892,000, decreases of £77,851,000 and £121,488,000 respectively compared with 1925.—Reuter's Special.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Mr. C. W. A. Turner and Mr and Mrs F.W. Pethick-Lawrence, Mr and Mrs. Charles M. Andrews and Mrs. E. Andrews Murphy lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Thursday, the 13th.

STORM SIGNALS AT SHANGHAI.

and keep Chinese workers at their posts following an anti-foreign riot on 30th May 1925. Therefore the authorities regard the crime as more than of ordinary significance. It was known that the Reds had marked down for killing several key workers whose opposition to strike agitations stood in their way. The victim was one of them.—Reuter.

WORDS AND DEEDS.

"DAILY HERALD" ON CHINESE SITUATION.

The "Daily Herald", writing on the Chinese situation in the mail week, states:

There is a disturbing contradiction between the words and the acts of the British Government in its dealings with China.

On the one hand we are repeatedly assured that the Government is wholeheartedly desirous of establishing friendly relations with the Kuomintang Government. On the other hand, military and naval reinforcements are being steadily sent out to the Far East.

The suggestion that these reinforcements are needed to protect the lives of British citizens is scarcely a convincing one. For there has been nothing to suggest that those lives are in danger. Within the past few months the Cantonese forces have occupied in succession three cities in which there are British "colonies"—Hankow, Kiukiang and Foochow. In none of the three cases has there been any violence or threat of violence against the British inhabitants. The Kuomintang authorities have, indeed—as one would have expected from their past record—shown themselves far more capable of keeping order than any Government which China has had in modern times.

Why, then, just as Mr. Lampson leaves Hankow, are cruisers and troops ordered East and another destroyer flotilla got into readiness to move?

If the professions of goodwill are genuine, these moves are unnecessary; and not merely unnecessary, but actively harmful, since they are bound to create in the minds of the Chinese a new suspicion of our intentions. They will be inevitably taken in Wuchang as proof that the Shanghai rumour that a blockade of the Yang-tse is in contemplation is not without foundation.

We hope that no such "Himalayan blunder" is even under consideration. This display of armed forces is a harmful relic of the stupid Victorian illusion that you can only do business with "Orientals" if you flourish a loaded revolver in their faces.

But we have learned from past experience that it is rash to put our confidence in pious hopes, that it is better to be too suspicious than to be too trustful, and that constant vigilance is essential if we are to avert catastrophe. The British Labour Council for Chinese Freedom, and the local Hands-off-China Committees which, we take it, will work in conjunction with, it have come into being at a moment when it is urgently needed.

MR. O'MALLAY IN HANKOW

TO DISCUSS WITH CONTONESE MINISTER

RUGBY, Jan. 13.

The Acting Counsellor of the British Legation at Peking, Mr. O'Mallay, has now reached Hankow, and is staying with the Consul-General. His first duty will be to report upon the recent events and existing conditions. He will discuss the situation with Mr. Eugene Chen, Cantonese Foreign Minister.

Sir Percival Phillips, "Daily Mail" correspondent at Hankow, telegraphs that "With Mr. O'Malley's arrival, it is hoped that, the delicate situation at Hankow has passed definitely from the phase of naval action to that of diplomatic negotiation for the settlement of the grave issues raised by the recent events."

British banks were still closed on Monday.

"The Times" correspondent says that Chinese merchants were anxiously inquiring when they would open fearing the consequences as the Chinese New Year settling day approaches. From the Shanghai correspondent's report, the Consular Body yesterday resolved to defend the settlement against mob violence in whatever form. This points out that, whereas in other places it may be possible to divorce protection of life from protection of Concessions, the size and importance of Shanghai settlement make such a distinction impossible.—B. O. W.

REVISION OF PRAYER BOOK.

BISHOPS' MEETING AT LAMBETH PALACE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The long drawn question of the revision of the prayer book entered a new state today when Bishops met at Lambeth Palace under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury to consider the final form of the draft revised prayer book. The result of their labours will be submitted to the convocation which will decide whether the question shall be dealt by the Church Assembly in July after which the measure will be submitted to parliament. The question will then become acute whether Evangelicals shall secede in the event of the adoption of alterations urged by the Anglo-Catholics or whether the latter shall start a dis-establishment campaign if parliament rejects the changes they favour, the chief of which relates to the reservation of sacrament.

REPORTED COMPROMISE.

It has been reported that a compromise has been reached permitting the reservation of the sacrament for the communion of the sick in urgent cases but forbidding any adoration or worship. On the other hand, reservation is clearly ruled out by one of the present rubries in communion service, and the reported compromise conflicts with the belief that the draft revisions now before the bishops are the work of Doctor Hensley Henson whose sympathies are definitely Evangeical, and with the public statement of Doctor Chavasse an ex-Bishop of Liverpool that they are assured that none of the proposed alterations in the prayer book contravened its present teaching. While the meeting was in progress the Evangelical clergy and laymen demonstrated outside the palace. Reuter's Special.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE

PROPOSED REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.

RUGBY, Jan. 13.

Speaking last night at Falkirk, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Home Secretary in the late Labour Government, dealt with the question of industrial peace. He suggested that the Premier should convene a conference of representative bodies of labour and capital under the presidency of the Speaker of the House of Commons to discuss the whole industrial situation. He thought the question was ripe for consideration whether some permanent national body—an Economic Council or Parliament of Industry—could be established equipped with a competent technical staff and fully representative not only of parties directly responsible for the conduct of industry but including representatives also of economic science and finance.

Such a body could, he suggested, consider any industrial question arising and evolve an appropriate policy for dealing with it. Mr. Henderson's proposals are the subject of discussion to-day. Leading employers are not of one mind regarding these proposals. While some approve, others are sceptical. Mr. Lee, Secretary of Coal Owners' Association, for instance, fears that the proposed bodies would not be free from the "political streak", and declares that the best guarantee of peace is to get industrial questions on an industrial basis. Trade Unionists also hold mixed views.—B. O. W.

MEXICO AS COMMUNIST BASE

MR. KELLOG SPEAKS OUT.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Washington.—In the course of a document submitted to the Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Kellogg declares that Latin America and Mexico are conceived of as a base for Communist activity against the United States. He cites extracts from the report by M. Chicherin, in which the latter is alleged to assert that Mexico gives the Soviets a convenient political base in America for the development of further ties. Mr. Kellogg says that the Belshevist leaders in the past years have given increasing attention to anti-American activities in Mexico and Latin America. It is notable that a resolution of the Executive of the Communist International exhorting the American Communists to counter American Imperialism in Cuba Philippines and elsewhere appointed a group to participate in the current work in Latin America.—Reuter.

BOYCOTT OF U.S. PRODUCTS IN MEXICO.

DENIAL OF PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S ALLEGATION.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Mexico City.—The Spanish-American Committee, organised for the purpose of establishing closer relations between the Latin American States, suggests boycott of all United States' products in Latin America. General Pia, the Mexican Under-Secretary for War, denies President Coolidge's assertion that a ship with a cargo of arms for the Nicaragua revolutionaries left Mexico commanded by Mexican naval reserve officers, and points out that there is no naval reserve in Mexico.

Washington.—The Mexican Ambassador has made a statement describing as groundless the charge that Mexico has intervened in Nicaragua as an offset to the policy or interests of the United States there. He declares that Mexico has no political views to impose on Nicaragua nor any Mexican properties or commercial interests to protect and her purpose and wish is to live undisturbed solving her own problems by herself.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PRESS ON KELLOG'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Jan 13.

New York.—Evening papers make a feature of Mr. Kellogg's document with very heavy headings. It would appear that Government anxious to end several criticism aroused by its South American policy decided to publish what Mr. Kellogg claims ot be the real reason for the —Reuter.



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MINISTERS AND PRESIDENTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Whenever the question of acceptance of offices comes up for discussion, Swarajists always trot out their stock argument that while the post of the president of a legislature is an elective one, the posts of Ministers are in the gift of the Governor of the Province. But this is a mere fallacy. As Mr. Nariman has rightly pointed out in his recent interview with your correspondent, the post of a president of a legislature though apparently an elective one is still subject to the approval of the Governor of the Province. The Ministers, on the other hand, though theoretically appointed by the Governor are entirely responsible to the legislature which, under certain circumstances with regard to the strength of parties constituting it, can force the hands of the Governor even in the choice of his Ministers. Not so in the case of the President who is above party politics and once elected has to help in the working of the "diarchy" which the Swarajists are out to destroy. The distinction without a difference made between the presidential and Ministerial posts by the Swarajists has landed them in a lot of confusion of thought which is largely responsible for the acute differences of opinion prevailing in the country. Having declared the acceptance of the presidential posts as consistent with their policy the Swarajists cannot now stop short of the logical end of that policy to which the Responsivists are determined to take the whole country with them.

By the way, I have profound misgivings about Mr. Patel's giving up his comfortable presidential chair in the Legislative Assembly even if the Swarajist policy were stiffened in the direction suggested by Mr. Nariman's recent utterances.—Yours, etc.

AN AMUSED SPECTATOR.
Bombay, Jan. 9.

PATHARE PRABHU ARTS EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—I, along with two other pleader friends of Ahmedabad had been to Bombay to spend our X'mas vacation and naturally visited the Carnival at Colaba and other places of amusement. By chance we had been to Girgaon Back Road and went to see the Pathare Prabhu Exhibition of Art and Industry. As the motor cars and gharries were standing there in large rows and high class gentry—Gujarati, Deccani and Parsi families were coming from the exhibition, we naturally desired to see it and went in. We were struck by different exhibits that were prepared by such a small community of only about 4,000 souls. No doubt could be left of this community being considered as a cultured and most promising community. Taj Mahal prepared from soaps, chalk, papers, beautiful articles prepared from different wastes; nice portraits painted on rice and carved on gram, silk, work, thread work; paintings, and Rangoli on water and of flowers; models of clay, specially the life-like "Jyotishi" (astrologer) and a dog, needle work and fret work cottage scenes and carvings; India's map showing products and several other works, the outcome of the brains of young girls and boys between five and fourteen, really gave us a very good pastime, and our time could not have been better spent.

The silk work could hardly find a parallel anywhere.

There was one friend of ours in our company who had travelled throughout Europe and was in Paris at the time of the great exhibition there. Even he comparing in his mind this small exhibition with the one he saw in Paris was simply struck by certain works of art in this exhibition.

We are certainly proud that one small section of our Hindu community can do this much work that hidden treasures and talents must be lying unseen in our Hindu community as a whole.

When will our Gujarati brethren think of art and give up their line of speculation and spending all their life after money and money alone?

The management was simply good and all volunteers and executive including lady volunteers looked to be very pains-taking and explaining all the exhibits.

I request all my Gujarati brothers and sisters specially those who may not have seen it to visit it.

In the interest of the country, I request the Bombay journals to be up on legs in giving wide publicity to exhibitions such as this and I conclude with a request to the organisers of the exhibition to give it as great a publicity as possible through the papers as most of the people are still in the dark who would get enlightenment.—Yours, etc.

H. R. VYAS.
AHMEDABAD, Jan. 7.

A WHITE ELEPHANT.

KALYAN POWERSTATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When will the bureaucracy cease to indulge in irresponsible and ruinous extravagance? The G.I.P. Railway propose to build a Power Station at Kalyan at a cost of one crore of rupees! Electric Power is available at their very door from the Tata Hydro and Power Companies. Why then throw away a crore of rupees in these hard times? It is hoped, that all elected members of the Assembly will oppose this move of the G.I.P. Railway.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

A numerously and influentially signed requisition for a civic address to Prof. Devadhar and Mr. Navale, the well-known cricketers, in appreciation of their splendid play against the M.C.C. team, is being sent to Dr. Naidu, President of the Poona Municipality.—Free Press.

DELHI EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION ON ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

DELHI, Jan. 11.

An educational conference attended by the Ministers of Education of the Punjab and Assam and the Directors of Public Instruction of all the Provinces in India and Burma was opened yesterday by the Hon. Mr. J. W. Bhore, officiating member for education. In his opening remarks Mr. Bhore said that the Government of India believed that they would be materially assisting the cause of education, by bringing together workers from the distant parts of the same wide field for an exchange of ideas and personal interchange of experiences gained under varying and various circumstances.

The conference then proceeded under the chairmanship of Mr. Richey, Education Commissioner with the Government of India to a discussion on compulsory education and difficulties in the way of its introduction followed by further discussion on the adaption of rural schools to their environment. At the request of the delegates the discussion was purely informal and no resolutions were passed. Other topics such as adult education, relative advantages of public and private management of schools, teaching of English in vernacular schools are being discussed.—A.P.

CONVICTED OF STEALING A PISTOL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

Hary Jenkinson was convicted and sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. H. K. De, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on two charges in connection with the theft of a revolver. It was stated by the prosecution that Mr. Clarke of the C.I.D. Office at Patna came down to Calcutta, and the accused who was living near the one where Mr. Clarke was staying stole his revolver. The accused was arrested on suspicion, and as a result of a statement made by him, the Police found the revolver buried in the ground in Jenkinson's house.—A.P.

AYURVEDIC CURE OF T. B.

HOSPITAL IN NAINITAL DISTRICT.

Swami Niranjanananda Tirtha, Bhumiadhar, Dist. Naini Tal writes:—

Tuberculosis or consumption is a disease which is almost always fatal, and its ravages in India are a constant source of alarm. It is my belief that indigenous drugs and the Ayurvedic system can successfully combat this evil. I therefore make an earnest appeal to my countrymen to help me in building and maintaining a hospital conducted according to the Ayurvedic system for persons suffering from phthisis, as well as grounds where plants yielding Ayurvedic medicines could be planted and nurtured. It is proposed to establish the hospital and the herb-garden at Bhumiadhar, Bhowali, where I live and where pine trees abound. For this purpose the Government of the United Provinces have been pleased to grant me a plot of land on lease. I have been for a considerable period devoting all my time and energies to the treatment of phthisis patients and the experience gained by me confirms my belief that indigenous drugs and the Ayurvedic system of medicine are very efficacious in lung diseases and often cure phthisis even in an advanced stage.

In support of the above I enclose a certificate from the Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal. The enterprise will cost about Rs. 80,000 as separate blocks for Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians are proposed to be erected and for which a plan is herewith enclosed. I have been fortunate enough to secure promises of monetary help in this undertaking from a few rich individuals who have been benefited by my treatment, but more funds are required, and I earnestly appeal to the public to contribute something towards this object. The proposed hospital will not only cure patients suffering from a terrible disease but will bring about the practice of the Ayurvedic system and enhance its prestige. The cause deserves the support of every Indian.

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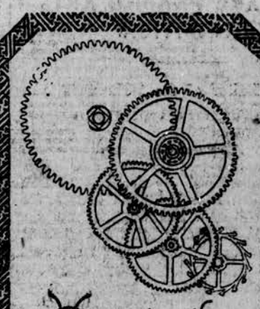
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